

## Troops move in as Bill on jail crisis is announced

An emergency Bill is to be introduced in Parliament today to deal with the prison crisis. It will allow the temporary release of some prisoners and early release for others; remand prisoners will not have to appear regularly before the courts. As the measures were announced troops moved into a high security jail.

### Early release for some prisoners

Mr Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, said that the Bill would allow the temporary release of some prisoners and early release for others; remand prisoners will not have to appear regularly before the courts. As the measures were announced troops moved into a high security jail.

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The first troops moving into Frankland prison, near Durham, yesterday.

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## Miners tell their MPs to support Mr Foot

By Our Labour Editor  
Yorkshire miners' leaders yesterday issued an indirect threat to pit-constituency MPs that they could lose their seats unless they supported Mr Michael Foot in the battle for the leadership of the Labour Party.

The area council of the National Union of Mineworkers voted to withdraw support from sponsored MPs who acted against the wishes of pro-Foot local party caucuses.

In a fresh extension of the union's influence in Yorkshire Labour Party affairs, the 77-strong council called on the five Labour MPs in the coalfield to back the deputy leader as successor to Mr James Callaghan.

The lay NUM body meeting in Barnsley, under the chairmanship of Mr Arthur Scargill, the area's left-wing president, instructed miners' delegates to party general management committees in Yorkshire to call special meetings "to win support for Mr Foot in this very important election."

The successful motion from Park Hill Colliery, Wakefield, concluded: "This area council makes it clear that any mining MP who acts contrary to the general management committee on this issue cannot expect the support of the union in any re-election process."

Implicit in this warning is a threat that Mr Scargill's delegates to local labour parties will oppose moderate MPs when they come up for reelection under the party's new constitutional rules.

Despite the contraction of the mining industry, there are still five NUM-sponsored MPs in Yorkshire: Mr Albert Roberts (Normanton); Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley); Mr Alec Woodall (Hemsworth); Mr Edward Wainwright (Dearne Valley); and Mr Michael Welsh (Don Valley).

Of these, the first two are practical certain to vote for Mr Healey when Labour MPs choose their new leader on November 4. All five attended the opening stages of the area council yesterday, but only Mr Welsh stayed on to hear the political debate. He indicated his intention to vote for Mr Foot.

## Civil Service threat of action over pay findings freeze

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor  
Industrial action in the Civil Service seems almost certain after a Government announcement last night that pay comparability for 550,000 white-collar employees is to be abandoned for the 1981 wage round.

Angry union leaders boycotted the meeting with Lord Soames, Minister for the Civil Service, on learning they were to be told that Pay Research Unit findings pointing to salary rises of 12 to 20 per cent would be set aside.

Salary comparison reports due to be delivered to the Civil Service unions by November 15 will not now be handed over, and the unions are taking legal advice as to whether the Cabinet's decision is in breach of the law.

Ministers are determined to keep Civil Service pay rises due from April 1 next down to single figures under government-imposed cash limits of around 7 to 8 per cent, due to be published in the middle of next month.

Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said: "This move will make industrial action by my members far more likely."

"The Government's cynical attempt to suppress the facts about how far Civil Service pay has fallen behind simply confirms that the Government knows that this evidence will show that pay increases of nearly 20 per cent are needed."

Our members know it too, and we will not accept the imposition of an arbitrary cash limit figure. Our plans for industrial action are already well advanced."

Mr Rippon, QC, MP for Hexham, insists that "the balance of budgetary fiscal and monetary policies has been effectively underpinned by excessive reliance on 'dubious' monetary targets."

He says the country cannot afford to wait even a further week for the next money supply figures for next year's public spending, while the announcement of the expected 1980a measures to combat youth unemployment is still some weeks off.

This will hardly please Tory moderates, who are both alarmed at the Government's willingness to consider cutting some basic welfare benefits and frustrated that ministers are not making more of the possibilities of intervention.

One of the moderates, who is also a parliamentary private secretary, Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP for Cambridge, has again urged government action to confront, alleviate and resolve what he called the realities of the national predicament.

In a speech in Cambridge he said Conservatives had returned to Westminster "in a mood of deep and nagging concern."

Letter, page 13

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## Even begin anger like at e Maze

Christopher Thomas  
The seven Republican prisoners who began a hunger strike at the Maze prison, near Belfast, yesterday were convicted of terrorism. The court heard that the prisoners were serving long sentences for a variety of crimes.

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## Dr Kaunda claims to have foiled Zambia coup

Lusaka, Oct 27—President Kaunda said today he had thwarted a planned coup by local dissidents and foreign mercenaries and linked the plot to an alleged threat by South Africa to seize Zambian territory.

He said only three members of the Zambian security forces had so far been implicated in the plot but declined to identify them. No government leader had been named as having been involved, the President added.

He called a news conference to explain his reasons for introducing an indefinite, dusk-to-dawn curfew on most of Zambia's important towns and cities last Thursday on the eve of independence day celebrations.

President Kaunda said security forces struck a few hours before the coup was to have been launched on October 16. The forces clashed with more than 50 heavily-armed men camped on a farm just south of Lusaka, killed two of them and captured two others.

Dr Kaunda said more than 40 of the gang had been caught. The President described the group as mercenaries and said the President accused South Africa of supporting "anti-revolutionaries" in Zambia. He also accused South Africa of having made attempts as far back as 1966 to destabilise Zambia.

In its latest effort, he said, South African troops last month demanded a meeting with Zambian forces at the border with the Caprivi strip in Namibia. South Africa eventually issued an ultimatum that Zambia must agree to the meeting by October 10 or face the prospect of Shesheke being shelled, the President said.

Security operation: The President's statement marks the climax of the country's biggest internal security operation since independence 16 years ago (Nicholas Ashford writes from Johannesburg).

During the past few days at least 12 prominent Zambians and three Army officers have been detained by the police. Scores of people have been arrested for breaking the dusk-to-dawn curfew.

There has also been the suspension of Major-General Christopher Air Force commander, from his post. Among those being held are Mr Valentine Musakanya, former governor of the Bank of Zambia; Mr Elias Chipimo, a former High Commissioner in London; Mr Patrick Edward Shamba, one of the country's most highly-regarded lawyers.

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## BL submits £400m aid plea to Government as vote on strike looms

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor  
Requests for further substantial Government financial aid were submitted to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, by BL yesterday as shop stewards organised a vote on recommendations for strike action over the company's 6.8 per cent "final offer" to its 73,000 manual workers.

Additional cash being sought by BL, likely to be more than £400m, forms a key element of the company's corporate plan which was formally submitted to the Industry Department yesterday and to the National Enterprise Board.

Ministers, embroiled in arguments over public spending cuts, face difficulties against the background of the deepening recession which has affected BL although Sir Michael Edwards, the BL chairman, will point to the additional cash already extended to British Steel and the expectation of further aid for British Shipbuilders.

But the BL chairman is under no illusion that the Government will take a tough line if strike action, which would disrupt the recently launched Mini Metro, came after the mass meetings.

Earlier this month he admitted that the Government would be entitled to withhold funds if the company failed to maintain a profitable industrial relations record with the Mini Metro.

BL, which lost £155m in the first six months of the current financial year, has received £75m more than the £1,000m originally allocated under the rescue plan drawn up in 1975 by the NEB.

At the end of last year the Government approved funding totalling £430m, with about £30m of that sum earmarked for the company's needs next year.

BL needs the extra cash not only for its business plan next year, but also more importantly for the LC10 middle-range model, regarded as being of even greater significance to BL's future than the Mini.

Many companies have gone to the wall and a significant reduction in interest rates is required immediately if we are not to sink into further unnecessary recession.

Mr Rippon has been critical of the Labour Government's policy for over a year now. But he has used the first day of the Commons return to ram home the distress call from industry that was muffled at the annual party conference. And his message that the Government is increasing the planned cuts in public expenditure next year is also causing distress in some of the Tory ranks.

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## Plessey awarded £150m contract

Plessey, one of Britain's largest electronics groups, has been awarded a contract for defence communications systems, initially worth £150m. However, Plessey estimates the total value of the contract could be as much as £500m over the next few years. The order is for a new tactical communications network for the British Army and the Royal Air Force in Germany and is claimed to be the largest single defence contract awarded in the UK.

## Polish union backs down

The leaders of Poland's free trade union movement withdrew their ultimatum to the Prime Minister for a meeting with him in 24 hours. Instead, a meeting has tentatively been arranged for Thursday, but strike action is not ruled out.

## Hostages talks adjourned

The Iranian Parliament has adjourned the debate on terms for releasing the American hostages until tomorrow. Today is a Muslim holiday. MPs said there was still no agreement on the conditions for their release.

## Football's cards may go

Football's red and yellow cards—used for sending off and cautioning players respectively—should be abolished, 92 club chairmen decided at Solihull.



Arafat injury: Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, addressed the UN conference in Belgrade. He arrived wearing a surgical collar. PLO sources said he was suffering from a slipped disc.

## Tekere role not disputed

The lawyer of Mr Edgar Tekere, the Zimbabwe Minister, said his client did not dispute facts behind charges of murder, but said that he should be discharged because the court had no jurisdiction.

Archer death: Equity force EBC to scrap some recordings because non-actors took part. 4. Luxembourg: Agreement on uniform EEC alcohol tax delayed. 5. Moscow: Officials fail to catch party mood in Russia. 7. Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 23, 24; Legal appointments, 22; other appointments, 22, 23; Salacious and antiques, 22.

Business News, pages 16-21  
Stock Markets: Equities made a firm start to the new account despite some profit taking later. Gilt-encumbered falls after earlier gains and the FT index rose 6.5 to 436.1.  
Financial Editor: Plessey beats the cutbacks: Capital City Myers reverts to a partnership.  
Business Features: Ronald Faux on the Pakistani community in the Outer Hebrides; Tony Easton traces the collapse of the Argentine tractor industry; Hugh Stephenson on the next round in the Government's public spending fight.

Obituary, page 14  
Dr Marcello Cesiario, Mr Eric Korner, Victor Calverley

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## HOME NEWS

# Equity refusal to allow Doris Archer a peaceful death

By Kenneth Gosling

Doris Archer's radio death and funeral on Equity, the actors' union, objected to scenes recorded with a real congregation at a Warwickshire church. They said their own members should have taken part instead.

The BBC had to scrap the original recording of last night's episode of *The Archers* on Radio 4 in which Doris Archer died. Her death took place on schedule after the BBC replaced the recording, made at the parish church in Cherington, with a gramophone record.

Doris was played by Gwen Berryman, who is convalescing after a stroke.

Equity also complained about the same recording being used in the funeral service which will be broadcast on Thursday, and the BBC plan to replace that with the BBC Singers.

The death has been one of radio's least well-kept secrets, and there was an element of scepticism about an Equity statement last night which quoted Mr Peter Plouffe, the general secretary, as saying: "While we are happy to help the BBC in this publicity stunt because we believe radio drama is the best in the world and we would like to help them maximize their audience, we would much rather that they used

their energies in producing more original drama, music and light entertainment material for radio."

The statement objected to the use of Cherington church because Equity members had lost 2,000 engagements in radio drama compared with last year, a loss felt particularly severely by professional singers.

The BBC said Equity's action had caused pandemonium. The union had threatened, it said, to "black" Thursday's funeral. "But we have arranged to record the BBC Singers performing the final hymn in the church. The Day Then Camest Lord is Ended, at St Giles, Cripplegate and the tapes will be sent to Birmingham, where *The Archers* is recorded."

A spokesman at the BBC's Pebble Mill headquarters in Birmingham said last night: "It is very regrettable and a great pity that Doris is not allowed to die in peace. There had, they said, been several messages from Equity to the BBC asking for a speedy recovery."

The Rector of Cherington, the Rev John Woodward-Court, said that about 30 members of the congregation stayed behind after the service to help the BBC in its publicity stunt. "All we did was to provide a typical country church atmosphere. I think that is what appealed to *The Archers* producer, William Smethurst."



Mr David Payne with his giant marrow, with Mr Ronald Butcher and his 229 lb pumpkin; Mr Robert Rodger, with his onion, and Mr Collin Moore with his outside parsnip.

## Teapot size onion sets record

By Hugh Clayton

Agriculture Correspondent

An onion the size of a teapot was declared a world record holder for weight yesterday.

The monstrous bulb, grown in the garden of a council house, weighed 6lb-7oz.

It has earned Mr Robert Rodger, its grower, £500 in prize money. Yesterday it brought him a salvo from the organizers of a contest for giant vegetables.

The salver was presented by Mr Morris McWhirter, editor of the *Guinness Book of Records*.

The champion onion was shown in London alongside a marrow like a section of a tree trunk and tomatoes as large as melons. They were assembled in an annual celebration of an art taken seriously in Britain but little known elsewhere: that of growing vegetables so enormous that they are often far too tough to eat.

Mr Moore, a former policeman from Brighton, who is believed to start a business this year, said that he had been digging his vegetable patch in East Sussex and had found the giant parsnip by chance.

With a length of almost 3ft and a weight of 69 pounds, the marrow grown by Mr David Payne, a factory security guard from Fortampton, Gloucestershire, cleared the previous record by five pounds.

# US drug to help combat arthritis suffering is launched in Britain

By Annabel Farnham

Health Service Correspondent

A drug to combat arthritis, which has been used by several hundred thousand patients in the United States, was launched in Britain yesterday.

The drug, a non-steroid, anti-inflammatory agent, is closely related to aspirin, but the manufacturers claim that it does not have the side effects sometimes associated with aspirin, such as stomach irritation and occasional interference with blood clotting.

Marketed by Parke-Davis, Trilamin, it is now available on prescription and from chemists. It costs £42 for 60 tablets, about seven times as much as aspirin.

Professor George E. Smith, Professor of Medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College

Hospital, Philadelphia, speaking at the launching in London, said that rheumatic disorders affected about one in four of the population.

"About 15 million people in Britain may have some form of rheumatic disease and in about 1.5 million it is potentially crippling," he said.

Such diseases were not fatal, but interfered with the quality of life. The drug, whose full name was choline magnesium trisalicylate, was hailed because it could be taken less often than aspirin, twice as often to three or four times a day, and was better tolerated by most patients.

The drug was one of the salicylate family, as was aspirin, but whereas aspirin was acetyl salicylate, the new drug did not have the acetyl moiety. It was

thought that the acetyl part of aspirin might be the part that interfered with blood clotting. Mr John Brogan, director of marketing for Parke-Davis, said that promotion of the drug, which was to be manufactured for the British market in Aberdeen, would start with hospital doctors.

It was impossible to know how well it would be accepted in Britain. Doctors in the United States treating arthritis tended to try a salicylate first, and only if that did not work would they look elsewhere. But doctors in Britain tended to go for propionic acid derivatives, another branch of the non-steroid, anti-inflammatory drug family.

Benzaprone, whose trade name is Opren, a new arthritis drug launched last week, is in that last category.

# Maternity benefit options set out

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

The Government yesterday disclosed its plans for merging maternity benefits and offered three options for consultation over the next seven weeks. But a consultation document suggested that the Government is not totally convinced that changes are necessary.

The plans arise from the Government's Green Paper proposing to transfer responsibility for sickness pay during the first eight weeks from the National Insurance system to employers. If any of the three options for change proposed in the new consultation document is endorsed, it would be included in the expected Bill on sick pay early in the new year.

The proposals suggest that the system of lump sum maternity grants and weekly maternity allowances paid by the state, and statutory obligations for maternity pay by employers, should be reformed.

Concentrating on maternity grant alone would mean abolishing both employers' maternity pay obligations and National Insurance maternity allowance. Instead, there would

as was suggested in a draft Paper, "be a greater emphasis on state provisions" but with changes designed to redistribute the total money available.

The option favoured most by the consultation paper would abolish employers' obligations to provide six weeks' maternity pay, reimbursed from state funds, the rest for a better maternity grant and retention of the maternity allowance, available for a maximum of 18 weeks at £48.50 a week.

The maternity grant would rise from £25, the level it was set at 11 years ago, to either £80 for all children or £100 for the first and £60 for subsequent children.

The other options would either concentrate existing resources on increasing the maternity grant, or split responsibilities differently between employers and the state.

Concentrating on maternity grant alone would mean abolishing both employers' maternity pay obligations and National Insurance maternity allowance. Instead, there would

be either a maternity grant of £140 for all children or £200 for the first child and £80 for subsequent children. That would save 400 Civil Service jobs.

The "split" responsibility option, corresponding more closely with the existing system, would leave maternity grant at £25, and abolish maternity allowance for most women in favour of a £30 flat rate payment from employers for 13 weeks.

An alternative would be to extend employers' responsibility to 18 weeks, at a flat rate of £22 a week. There would be a reduced maternity allowance for women who were not employed by the time of their child's birth. That option would save 230 Civil Service jobs.

The proposals were seen both as an encouragement to women giving up work on having a baby and a further erosion of women's rights. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, said that any no-cost reform would be unsatisfactory when maternity benefits were so inadequate compared to other European countries.

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# Ban sought on march by neo-Nazi group

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is to be asked to ban a march by a neo-Nazi group to the Whitehall Cenotaph after the Remembrance Day parade on November 3.

Mr Harry Curtis, chairman of the defence committee of the Association of Jewish Ex-servicemen and Women, said he would be making the request because of increasing protests over the march planned by European Remembrance and Reconciliation Association.

Mr Curtis said: "From the information I have this is just some kind of front organization for the neo-Nazi League of St George. It is desecration to allow such people to march on the day we are remembering those who died in the Second World War. It makes a mockery of the whole thing."

The association is said to be planning to march with a band from a Flemish neo-Nazi group. Mr Curtis said they should not be allowed to enter the country.

Air Vice-Marshal Charles Maughan, general secretary of the Royal British Legion, said there had been a number of

angry telephone calls from ex-servicemen and Legion branches, once a report of the proposed march appeared in the *Daily Mirror*.

He said: "We are remembering those who died in the war, and we totally deplore the fact that a group who cannot possibly subscribe to those ideals are planning to participate in this national day of remembrance."

The Home Office yesterday emphasized that the association would have no part in the formal Cenotaph ceremony, attended by the Queen. It is, however, usual for several groups to march to the Cenotaph later in the day.

Mr Martin Webster, national organizer for the National Front, said yesterday: "We have nothing whatsoever to do with this organization or the League of St George."

The Home Office, the Department of the Environment, the London district headquarters of the Army, and Scotland Yard, which help to arrange the Remembrance Day ceremony, were reacting yesterday to the proposed march. Official sources said that the march would be held if not impossible to ban; permission to march is not needed.

# Judge postpones the trial of Lady Kagan

The trial of Lady Kagan, aged 54, a director of Kagan Textiles Ltd, of West Yorkshire, and three other members of the company, was postponed until Thursday at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

The trial should have started yesterday, but after Mr Justice Smith had heard submissions in chambers from defence counsel, he announced the postponement.

Charged with Lady Kagan are Raymond Kennedy, aged 53, the company secretary, of Woodhouse Drive, Leeds; Valdemar Ginsburg and his wife Iolaya, of Hullen Edge, Eiland, near Huddersfield; Kagan Textiles Ltd, of Eiland, and Cellofoam (Yorkshire) of Ristric, West Yorkshire.

They are charged jointly with conspiracy to defraud the Crown over the proceeds from denim cloth exports. The defendants face other charges concerning the export of denim cloth and Mr Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Ginsburg and the two other companies are also charged with falsifying documents.

# Court hearing on suicide guide adjourned

A legal battle to stop EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia group, publishing a booklet telling members how to commit suicide was adjourned by Mr Justice Fox in the High Court in London yesterday.

But the judge continued an undertaking given by Mr Nicholas Reed and the committee not to publish the booklet pending a court ruling.

Dr Gordon Scott, a member of the group, is seeking a temporary order preventing its secretary, Mr Reed, and the 12 members of the executive committee from publishing *A Guide to Self-Deliverance*, pending full hearing of his action.

# Inquiry into disused church

A public inquiry opens today into the proposed demolition of Holy Trinity Church, Rugby. Holy Trinity, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott and completed in 1854, was declared redundant in 1974. An action group has been formed to fight the proposed demolition. It will be supported at the inquiry by the Ancient Monuments Society and the Victorian Society.

# Woman teacher loses unfair dismissal claim

From Our Correspondent

Nottingham.

Mrs Eileen Crosbie, aged 37, a primary school teacher, who was dismissed for refusing to teach a class of 40 children under-five, lost her claim for unfair dismissal yesterday.

Mr Michael Coulson, chairman of the Nottingham industrial tribunal which heard the case, said Mrs Crosbie was in breach of her contract of employment by refusing to obey her headmaster and to carry on teaching.

He said the panel of three were unanimous but he added: "We have quite a lot of sympathy with her viewpoint and her spirit over what she believed was a wrong policy. However, she refused to do work for which she was employed. It is a pity that she was not able to be resolved by negotiation."

After the hearing the National Union of Teachers said it would continue its campaign for her reinstatement. Mrs Anthony Taylor, the union's Nottinghamshire official said NUT representatives would be meeting in two days' time to discuss further action. "We are prepared for a long-running dispute," he added.

The Home Accident Surveillance System, 1979 (free from Consumer Safety Unit, Room 2710, Department of Trade, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU).

# Whitehall brief: Costing anything from cricket pitches to barracks' flower beds

# An unsung hero of Civil Service comes into the public view

By Peter Hennessy

Aldridge-Brownhills and

a member of the Commons select committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, who secured its declassification and release by writing to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, citing the Croom directive on open government.

Its title, "Maintenance Economy Review of the Bath District Works Office" is not calculated to set a jocularist's pulses racing. But it is a grass roots stuff, literally, with its estimates of the cost of tending the cricket pitches and flower beds of Axminster Barracks, Colerne, in Wiltshire.

Mr Turle has been one of the Civil Service's unsung heroes for a long time. Ten years ago he was involved in Mr Leslie Chapman's pioneering maintenance economy reviews featured in his book, *Our Disobedient Servant*, which chronicled his fight to lift the PSA towards greater economy.

It is regarded in Downing Street and the Cabinet Office as absolutely vital to the Cabinet's drive to streamline the Civil Service machine.

Of the first 29 investigations, or scrutinies, as they are known, initiated by the Government under the supervision of ministers, and Sir Derek, Mr Turle's inquiry, though atypical in its subject matter, was judged exemplary.

Why can now be divined thanks to Mr Richard Shepherd, Conservative MP for

Sir Derek discussed his work with Mr Chapman and decided to examine the validity of his methods using the Bath district study. Sir Derek was curious to know why Mr Chapman's efforts had not produced even greater results.

The main thrust of Mr Turle's report suggested that the blurring of responsibility between the PSA, which maintains the building and plant, and the Ministry of Defence, their most senior, over who was responsible for the capital assets led to waste. As an example he cited RAF Halving where, in quiet times, a handful of officers occupy a mess built for 82 at a cost of £2,000.

The Turle report illustrates the Rayner style of determining with precision through money is flowing, in this case by accumulating a list of day-proven waste items, and excessively tended rose beds for the purposes of item

by item economy, with general lessons drawn for wider application.

Mr Turle's investigation cost £12,000. It identified possible capital savings of over £6m, plus current economies of

£230,000 for the PSA and £162,000 for its client departments.

Mr Shepherd has been furnishing the PSA documents, showing the value of Mr Turle's findings, have been implemented in accordance with Sir Derek's view that remedies should be applied swiftly.

The Turle report is now regarded as a classic of its kind. It has only one major shortcoming: it has not been provided with a summary of 10, 30 more maintenance economy reviews have begun in other districts of the PSA on the basis of ministers.

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£230,000 for the PSA and £162,000 for its client departments.

# Risks to users of sun-ray lamps studied

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Government has begun detailed studies of accidents involving ultra-violet sun-ray lamps, and items of tansery equipment.

The Home Accident Surveillance System last year identified 70 accidents involving sun-ray lamps. Because few people use such lamps, this is thought to represent "a considerable risk to users". Most cases involved people under 30 who fell asleep or failed to wear goggles.

The consumer safety unit of the Department of Trade is also concerned that 75 accidents in 1979 involved baby-walkers.

The Home Accident Surveillance System, 1979 (free from Consumer Safety Unit, Room 2710, Department of Trade, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU).

# Students to strike over changes in funding

By Our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Students yesterday announced a campaign aimed at persuading the Government to modify its proposed changes in student union financing. A one-day strike has been called for November 28, with national demonstrations in London and Glasgow on the same day.

Last February the Government announced that from September, student unions would no longer receive automatic funding from local authorities, but would have to negotiate for funds with their university or college. It was hoped that the new system would make student unions more accountable for the way they spent public money.

However, the union is worried that the system as proposed will reduce the independence of

# Marxist organizations are accused of exploiting educational system

By Our Education Correspondent

A 100-page survey of "left-wing plans for transforming education" has been drawn up by Common Cause, an allegedly non-political group dedicated to opposing totalitarianism from the right or left and to preserving parliamentary democracy and law and order.

A preface says that the survey had been prompted by the realization that some left-wing organizations are exploiting the educational system of this country in order to influence the thinking of the younger generation.

That was clear according to the group from the large amount of literature extolling Communism, Marxism, and socialism, which was being disseminated as far from the propaganda of activists in the ranks of left-wing groups.

The report includes sections on the Labour Party, the Socialist Education Association, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Socialist Workers' Party, the International Marxist Group, the National Union of Teachers, the National Association of Teachers in Higher Education, the National Union of Students, the National Union of School Students, and the British Humanist Association.

The organizations' aims and activities are largely described in their own terms without comment. The group says it is anxious to expose itself to the kind of criticisms levelled at Professor John Glynne's report on the alleged Marxist and radical infiltration of higher education, published three years ago.

Common cause had no way of knowing if the survey was a conspiracy: many of the organizations named were rivals. But

# Granada set for all-night television presentation

By K. W. Shakespeare

Britain's first all-night television presentation will be shown in the Granada Television area on the night of the American presidential election.

Mr Peter Hargrave, Granada's managing director, said yesterday that Granada is some other regions were showing interest.

When news coverage of the election ends at 2 a.m. on November 3, Granada will begin a five-hour programme designed to give British viewers a insight into some aspects of American television news coverage.

Mr Hargrave said: "People used to such images as *Stars and Stripes* and *Charlie's Angels* will be in for a shock."

He said the programme will show how the news is reported in America, and how it is reported in Britain.

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# Ex-minister troubled by immigrant hunts

By Lucy Hodges

A former minister of state at the Home Office has discovered from investigating his old Civil Service files that the Immigration Act of 1971 is being interpreted in a new and different way to catch illegal immigrants.

Mr Benjamin John, Labour MP for Pontypool, who was a minister in the Labour Government, says in an interview to be broadcast on BBC Radio 4 tonight that he had specific advice from Scotland Yard that warrants for arrest under the Act could be executed only on a named individual and could not be used for "a fishing expedition."

Earlier this year raids in search of illegal immigrants were made at the Hilton Hotel, Main Gas, and Bestways, a supermarket, concern with general warrants, not naming individuals, supported.

In the programme *Real Evidence* Mr John says that is directly contrary to the assurances he was given when he was a minister at a very senior level, by the Metropolitan Police, which the former minister has checked. Mr John issued a statement that no "fishing expeditions" would be carried out in search of illegal immigrants.

"I do not think the change in policy is desirable," Mr John said yesterday. "It does open up some possibility, to put it no higher than that, of a 'fishing expedition' being carried out in the hope that someone illegal will come your way."

Mr John attributes the new policy to the changed political climate.

The Home Office said yesterday that it had received legal advice to the effect that there was nothing in the Immigration Act to specify that a warrant for arrest could be authorized only for a named person.

Mr Ian Martin, general secretary of the Institute of Immigration, said that there had been a change of view in the Home Office. "The fact is that at one time the police's understanding of the law was otherwise, and this was presumably not just off the top of their heads," he said. "Ultimately, only the courts can decide who is right."

General elects trial on smuggling charge

Three Army officers, including a major-general and a staff captain, were tried yesterday at Dover Magistrates' Court on charges of smuggling 35 cases of vintage port and wine into Britain.

General Daniel Payne, aged 51, general officer commanding 3 Armoured Division on the Rhine; Major George Hancock, aged 35; Captain Hugh Humphrey, aged 44; and Staff Sergeant Brian Francis, aged 38, are accused of fraudulently attempting to evade customs duty at Dover.

General Daniel Payne also faces four charges that with intent to defraud he was concerned in a conspiracy with others of port on which duty had not been paid.

The committal hearing continues today.



## Fish are the first victims of a lavender war in mountains of Provence

as far as the folk of Tautou Provence are concerned, this constitutes little short of chemical warfare.

It is as a defence against this that the lavender growers are asking the Ministry of Agriculture to accord the *Fine Lavender* name exclusively to the produce of the Drôme and of France with an appellation of *Origine* rather similar to that accorded to some wines and cheeses.

*Fine Lavender* now costs 150 francs (£14.50) a kilogramme, compared with the 35-50 francs for the more prolific *lavandin* which is sold more at the moment in consequence, since its price is more competitive with the eastern imports.

So far, however, the *Lavande Fins* label has not been awarded and lavender water, made from *lavandin*, has been sold openly and in the cooperative at Puyssot, high in the alps. It was those stills whose taps were opened, polluting the river.

Although the local lavender growers' association has condemned this "inadmissible act" it is nevertheless a fortuitous coincidence for them that the amount of scented essence lost is almost exactly equivalent to this year's excess of *lavandin* production.

If the excesses of the lavender growers about the tap turning incident are to be blamed, they cannot perhaps be blamed for believing the ministry will pay no attention unless they protest.

From Robert Schull  
Amsterdam, Oct. 27

The supreme court of the Netherlands today began hearing the appeal by Max Heisterkamp, 51-year-old Dutch millionaire and art collector, against his conviction for war crimes.

On July 9, the Rotterdam court found him guilty of playing a role in the mass expulsions by an SS-Sonderkommando of between 20 and 30 Polish nationals, mainly Jews, in the village of Podgorzecz, which at the time was in German-occupied Poland and is now part of the Ukraine.

The court sentenced him to 10 years in prison and imposed a fine of 100,000 guilders (more than £20,000). Mr. Heisterkamp's lawyer argued that this judgment contained "errors of fact."

**olivetti**







OVERSEAS

# Nato formula shares Aegean between Greece and Turkey

From Mario Modiano Athens, Oct 27

The grand compromise that made it possible for Greece to rejoin the integrated military structure of the Nato alliance last week satisfies the Greeks on the control of the Aegean, while giving the Turks largely empty promises on naval arrangements in the region.

Elements of the Rogers formula, classified "secret", which have been published in the Greek press, combined the instructions by Greek ministers during last week's defence talks, allow some insight into the form of the agreement that was obtained.

The four-point formula stipulates at the outset that the current arrangements agreed at the reintegration of the Aegean are now pending between Greece and Turkey, and continue to be in force for the time being.

According to Point Two, the Greek Armed Forces in the Aegean have been a party, although the reservations made in the past on some of these elements remain in force.

The text of the agreement is not the main one by which the military decision in 1963 to shift a Nato air defence industry that largely coincided with the demarcation line between Greece and Turkey half way between the Aegean islands and the Turkish coast. This left the gap in the air space under the joint control of the Greek and Turkish forces.

The main Greek reservation against the introduction of a task force concept in the Aegean where the Nato command is concerned, was a Greek admiral's comment that these questions are now left for renegotiation. In the meantime, under Point Three of Rogers formula, the Greek Turkish officers command-

ing respectively Nato's Air Force Headquarters at Larissa and Izmir, will work out the details for the "full and unlimited exchange of information" (Crusell) between the forces under their command.

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, told Parliament on Friday that the "Crusell" would extend 30 miles on either side of the Greek-Turkish boundaries in the eastern Aegean.

This arrangement fully conforms with the Greek insistence for the return to the pre-1974 status. Under the agreement the two commanders will also be consulting with Nato's air force commander, south Europe in Naples about elaborating a new integrated defence system for the area.

Point Four of the agreement stipulates that so long as there is no Nato overall decision on the task force concept, interim naval arrangements in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea will take into consideration the inherent mobility of naval forces.

In this context, the commander-in-chief and the naval commander, south Europe, will decide in consultation with the area commanders the delegation of operational command of available forces.

The meaning of this, of course, is that the Nato naval commander in the Aegean, who is a Greek admiral, says on but he will no longer have exclusive headquarters in the area. The simply consult with him when assigning an operation to a subordinate commander who may be a Turk.

Considering that both Greece and Turkey can block any future arrangements that are not to their liking, it can be safely assumed that these interim arrangements will be the more lasting.

This agreement was sanctioned by the Greek Parliament on Friday with 182 deputies out of 300 giving the Greek Government a vote of confidence after a debate on the issue.

# Officials fail to catch party mood in Russia

From Michael Binyon Moscow, Oct 27

Soviet office parties appear to be getting out of hand, and the authorities are becoming seriously alarmed. Factory managers and their senior staff spend so much time drinking and carousing that meetings are postponed, directives ignored and production slumps.

Office parties, held in working hours and invariably at the State's expense, are being thrown on the slightest excuse: the sixtieth birthday of a director, the engineer's twentieth wedding anniversary, the birth of a child, the registration of a new flat. One enterprise in the Far East even organised a huge feast, at a cost of several thousand roubles, to mark the end of the "salted cabbage" season.

When Mrs Tatyana Migunova, director of the clothing firm in Khabarovsk, turned 50, her employees decided to mark the occasion in a grand way.

The local trade union committee held a meeting. "I'm not against a champagne party," one member remarked, "but this is office money which we got from the regional council and the local chamber of commerce. What should we ourselves give? Perhaps Migunova wants gold jewellery, a watch. Wouldn't that be a fine gift? Every minute it would remind her of our firm."

Another member murmured that it would cost rather a lot. "No sense," said another, "we'll organize a collection through the trade union." And so they did.

Contributions were solicited from various departments and shops. The party was spectacular. The director, in a splendour in the centre of the room with a red sash over her shoulder. There were speeches of congratulation. A beautifully engraved certificate was presented to her. All praised her firm's success.

No-one thought of saying that all this was not really fitting for a good Communist Party member. No one mentioned the fact that this firm had fallen badly behind in its output and there were no orders to be had in the local shops. No one remembered that the first thing the director had done when she took over was to exchange her three-room flat for a larger one that the housing authorities had made available for those in the firm who had achieved a living.

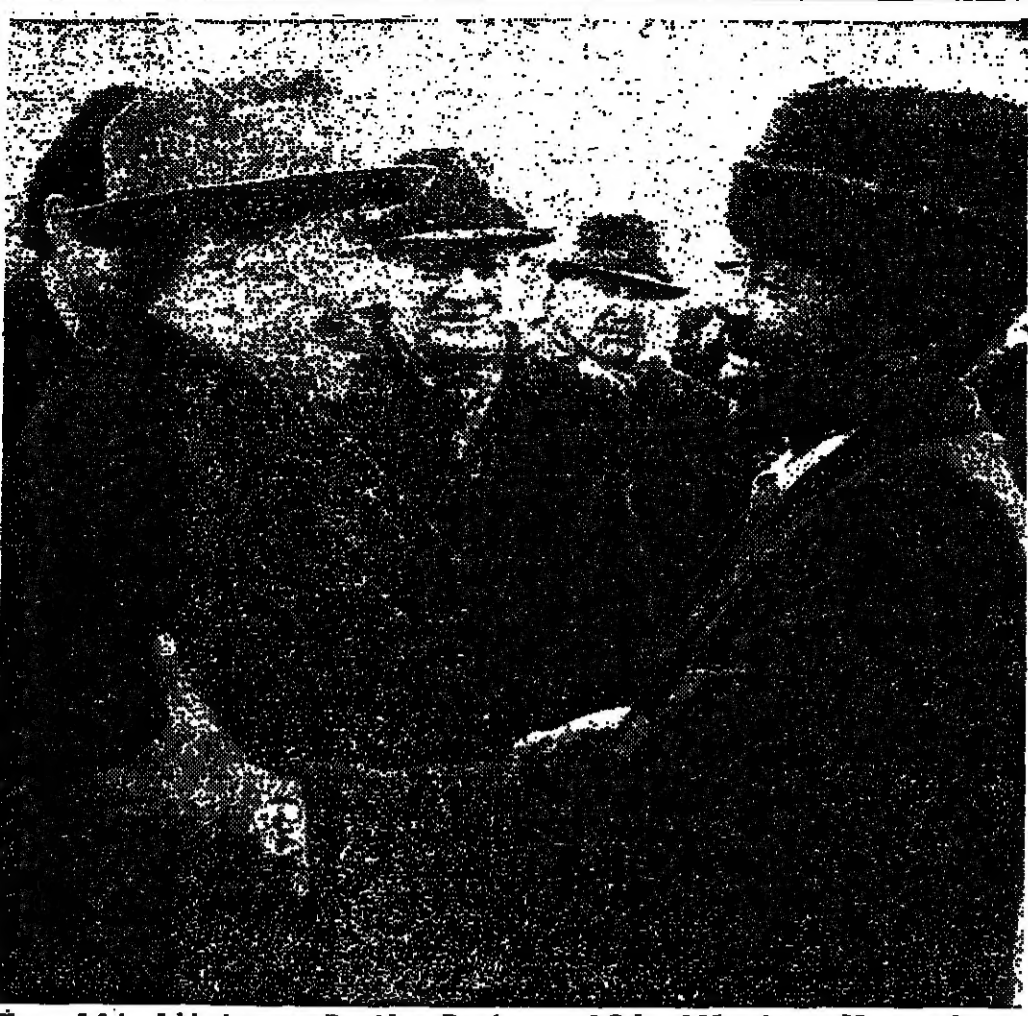
Of course there was a scandal later on. Mrs Migunova got a sharp reprimand from the local party. But as *Sovetskaya Rossiya* pointed out in its report, it was no isolated instance.

A former director of a local food enterprise held a banquet for 70 people in the best restaurant. They all had a fine time celebrating his sixtieth birthday, the more so because he had ordered every food shop in the region to send along his delicacies.

But the feast did not end so well. All were arrested, and exchanged their comfortable seats in the restaurant for the hard benches in the dock.

It is not just Khabarovsk that carries on so. A plous official from Volgograd complained to another paper a few months ago that when he put his head round the door of his boss's office, he was told sharply to get out because the office was shut: though there was drinking and pandemonium inside.

The local party secretary answered his complaining by saying it was "traditional" and would be considered a deadly insult if the factory had ignored this important birthday.



Clasp of friendship between President Brezhnev and Colonel Mengistu at Moscow airport.

# Ethiopian leader expected to press Moscow to step up arms supplies

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow, Oct 27

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia's military leader, began talks today in the Kremlin on the first day of an official visit which is expected to underline the close military and political ties between the Russians and one of their principal African allies.

The Ethiopian leader was met today at the airport by President Brezhnev, Mr Nikolai

Tikhonov, the new Soviet Prime Minister, and Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister. Mr Brezhnev led the first round of talks, which almost certainly dealt with Soviet military help for Ethiopia in its struggle against the Eritrean separatists.

Two years ago the Russians signed a 20-year treaty of friendship with Ethiopia and played an important part in supplying the revolutionary regime with arms and helping it reestablish control over the Ogaden district in the war with Somalia. Colonel Mengistu will probably press

Moscow to step up its arms supplies.

The Russians will want to talk about Somalia's decision to allow the Americans to use the Berbera base, built by the Russians when they had a sizable presence in the country. They may also want to discuss economic aid and the deployment of Soviet and Cuban advisers.

The Russians will probably discreetly inquire what progress Ethiopia is making towards establishing a fully communist regime.

# Pledges and conditions accompany Seoul laws

From Jacqueline Reditt Seoul, Oct 27

President Chun Doo Hwan today promulgated South Korea's new constitution which automatically meant the dissolution of Parliament and of existing political parties.

Mr Chun said that the new constitution, which was supported by nearly 92 per cent of the electorate in last week's referendum, was a firm foundation for a just and democratic welfare state.

The President emphasized the importance of a key provision in the new statute which limits future presidents to a single term of office. There had been too many past revisions of the constitution by president, wanting to hang on to power.

The new constitution comes into force a year after President Park's assassination, ending 18 years of autocratic rule.

Mr Chun said new political parties would be allowed by December but politicians would have to submit to screening by the government. This would be

carried out by the new Legislative Committee for National Security, which would take over all the functions of Parliament until a new National Assembly is voted in next year.

Presidential elections are promised by next March and general elections by May.

But recent harsh verdicts brought against opponents of the regime, including the death penalty for Mr Kim Dae Jung, a former presidential candidate, make it clear that promises of a return to democracy are still conditional upon the peaceful cooperation of the Korean people.

The Government censored today all reports of the afternoon session of the military court handing appeals by Mr Kim and 23 codefendants.

During the afternoon, three former student leaders alleged that they had been tortured into making false statements prior to the preliminary court martial which sentenced Mr Kim to death and the other defendants to prison sentences of between two and 20 years.

# Polisario lobby criticizes Queen's Morocco visit

Rabat, Oct 27.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were welcomed here today by King Hassan of Morocco and a crowd estimated at 500,000.

Later they drove through the city to the royal guest house, where they will stay the night before travelling tomorrow to Marrakesh and then Casablanca.

The programme for the three-day state visit includes a visit to the Chamber of Representatives (Parliament) later today and a journey tomorrow morning to see a Save the Children Fund school for poor children.

The visit to Morocco, described in welcoming banners as "a token of Anglo-Moroccan friendship", is at the end of a tour which included Italy, Tunisia and Algeria.—Reuter.

Appeal to MPs: The Sahara Action Committee has criticized the Queen's visit to Morocco because of the Moroccan Government's policy on the Western Sahara. It called on the British Government to maintain relations with both sides in the dispute.

The committee, which is sponsored by Mr David Alton (Liberal MP for Liverpool Edge Hill), Lord Avebury, Mr Andrew Faulds (Labour MP for Warley East) and Mr Peter Hain, said the British Government should recognize the Polisario Front as the legitimate representative of the people of the Western Sahara in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

The appeal by the organization is supported by a petition to the British Government, signed by 36 MPs, urging it to reconsider British policy towards the Western Sahara.

# ew immigrants make use of Hongkong amnesty

From Our Correspondent Hong Kong, Oct 27

Over 6,500 illegal Chinese immigrants in Hong Kong applied for amnesty during the "all r" period, announced by the Immigration Department on Thursday to Sunday.

Jack Caper, the Chief Secretary, said the number of immigrants who could apply was between 15,000 and 20,000.

Today all "illegals" without identity cards be repatriated, regardless of length of stay in Hong Kong. Previously those who had been tolerated if they had been to evade Chinese and Hong Kong border guards and to "base" in urban areas, have been in Hong Kong many years.

Those still unregistered are employment and earnings who give jobs to people at identity cards are liable fine of HK\$50,000 (about £1) and a year's imprisonment.

Immigration officials suggest probably that the Chief Secretary's estimate was too high. A likelier explanation is many illegals suspected he registration offer was a general hundred Indians and tens who arrived legally

in Hong Kong over recent years but stayed and did not get identity cards are now threatened with deportation. Many tried vainly during the amnesty period to get identity cards, but were rejected because registration was only for Chinese illegals. Mr Hari Harilela, the president of the Council of Hong Kong Indian Associations, will appeal to the Immigration Department for a registration extension on compassionate grounds if the people concerned have been living and working in Hong Kong for a number of years on expired visas.

The Chinese authorities in Canton, who had welcomed Hong Kong's abolition of the touch base indulgence, tightened security on the border, although the expected flood of last-minute illegals did not materialize.

During the registration period 1,800 people attempting to enter illegally were arrested at the border by reinforced Hong Kong patrols, an increase of only 150 a day over the recent average.

Now the Hong Kong door is finally closed to Chinese illegals the Government hopes China will reduce further the number of departure visas—currently about 150—it issues every day.

# Fugitives enlist aid of tigers to lose their pursuers

From Richard Hughes Hong Kong, Oct 27

Hong Kong's efforts to stem illegal immigration from China have revealed a curious new trade which has developed in the past six months: the sale of tiger's dung.

This, it seems, has become a successful dog repellent, the smell of which can be used to scare away bloodhounds used by Chinese Army units to track and pursue fugitives.

A group of young Chinese in Canton early this year decided to experiment with tiger-dung in their escape attempt and, it is reported, discovered that dispersion scattering of the substance, sneaked from the city zoo, made the hounds keep a respectful distance.

The news was swiftly transmitted to Canton after they reached Hong Kong and a secret but brisk side-trade was motivated by Triad gangs, who were organizing the mounting flood of illegal entrants into Hong Kong.

Cantonese security authorities recently arrested some young men caught carrying the cages of tigers in the Canton zoo. Inquiries then uncovered the business which, it has been reported by local Kuomintang agents, had expanded into tiger-dung trafficking, with rural residents of Hunan and Kwangsi provinces.

Prices reportedly ranged from the equivalent of £4 to £8 a basket. However, risky adulteration of pure tiger-dung has become common. "Pure for the rich illegals and adulterated for the poor", as the Kuomintang report claimed.

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# Indira weighs up parliamentary rule

Our Correspondent New Delhi, Oct 27

Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has a conference of her party here to consider the Westminster system of government is still in the situation in India, or whether a more direct form of government be found.

Several hundred supporting the ruling Congress Party, she said everything laid down in the constitution need not be relevant at all times.

The conference ended with a resolution which called for a presidential system of government.

Gandhi said that while countries had experimented with government and more effective forms of India the British parliament

mentary system had persisted without even a debate. For an institution to survive and function effectively it should be constantly reviewed and examined by knowledgeable people, she said.

A paper setting out the conference aims, said: "It is necessary to consider the efficacy of the present system of government in the context of the emerging trends in the body-politic involving communal and regional repatriation and the political happenings which India went through during the short interregnum when multiple political parties joined together to govern the country under the banner of the Janata Party."

Several lawyers' groups including the Supreme Court Bar Association, have criticized the conference as a show of Congress (I) weakness.

Dwelling on the various systems of government, Mrs Gandhi said no system was perfect. Systems accepted as democratic by the Western world themselves had many faces and forms. The presidential system had been tried out with various countries. In the United States there was a constant war between the President and Congress. The French system also underwent its share of crisis, Mrs Gandhi said.

In Western democracies, the Prime Minister continued, certain conventions had evolved on the role of the opposition. Such norms had yet to evolve in this country, and it was time they did.

The role of the opposition had been negative most of the time, she said, except for a brief period when Congress (I) was out of power.



PARLIAMENT, October 27, 1980

# Emergency powers sought to free some prisoners

House of Commons

A Bill would be introduced tomorrow (Tuesday) to bring in emergency measures to relieve the criminal justice system of the burdens placed on it by the actions of prison officers during their dispute. Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, announced.

He said the provisions would lapse when the dispute was resolved and that discussions were far advanced on a new duty system which would eliminate the anomalies which gave rise to the dispute.

Mr Whitelaw, in a statement about the current dispute in prisons in England and Wales, said: "I should like to emphasize that this is not a dispute about pay. It arises from a claim by the Prison Officers' Association for two allowances for meal breaks."

The May Committee was set up by Mr Secretary to consider, amongst other things, the whole question of allowances for meal breaks. Its recommendations on pay and allowances were accepted by the Government. This was, by any standards, fair and generous treatment for the Prison Service.

A number of claims, including this present one, were examined but not supported by the May Committee.

Committee. Having found the money to pay for what may did not exist, the Government can now accept and finance further and consequential claims built on the foundation of what was recommended and accepted.

The Prison Officers' Association have asked for arbitration. As the Prison Officers' Association themselves recognize, the matter of service arbitration agreement. Nor could the Government agree to put to arbitration an issue which was considered by the May Committee last year.

As I said in my statement to the House on October 31 last year, this country has been fortunate in the men and women in the prison system. Their duty is to protect the public, to serve the courts and to care for the inmates in their charge. This duty is arduous, difficult and sometimes dangerous.

I therefore regret all the more the action which the Prison Officers' Association has chosen to take in pursuit of their claim. This has included a refusal not only to allow contractors to work in prisons, but also to undertake certain other duties which are necessary to maintain conditions for prisoners, and to provide the facilities to which they are entitled. Even more seriously, prison

officers at many establishments have refused to receive prisoners remanded or sentenced by the courts. This action amounts to a deliberate and unacceptable disruption of the criminal justice system.

As a result, this morning about 3,500 prisoners who would otherwise be in prisons are now being held in police cells, many of which are unsuitable for this purpose.

The police have coped magnificently with the additional demands which have been made on them, but the number of people in their custody is approaching the limit of the available accommodation. The police are also being diverted from their primary tasks. The inevitable result of this is to place the public at risk.

The Government must do all it can to fulfil its responsibility to protect the public and ensure the functioning of the criminal justice system. The House will be aware that I shall be seeking to secure the approval of places other than prisons for the detention of prisoners' actions.

The measures I seek will include a power to allow the use of places other than prisons for the detention of prisoners in these circumstances. Other provisions will be designed to provide relief for the police in these difficult circumstances they face.

In particular, I shall propose

that the requirement that remain prisoners be produced regularly before the courts shall temporarily be suspended. I do not, however, propose to alter the criminal requirement for the courts periodically to review remands in custody.

I shall seek powers to order the temporary release of prisoners if it is absolutely necessary to do so, of selected prisoners who have been remanded in custody or committed to prison for trial or sentence. This is a power I would use, with every feasible safeguard, only to ensure that essential places were available in police cells and elsewhere, for dangerous offenders.

I shall also need power, for the time being, to order the early release of sentenced prisoners, pending the end of their sentences.

I shall ask for a power to allow the temporary release of prisoners in committing people to prison for such matters as non-payment of fines or rates.

All these provisions will be temporary. They will be allowed to lapse when the present dispute is resolved.

In addition, the measures will include a permanent provision that the police shall be allowed to hold people committed to prison custody, when it is for any reason

## Mr Rees: We have to face reality

Mr Mervyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Leeds, South, Lab)—The statement reflects the deteriorating situation in the prisons. Action is vital. The situation Mr Whitelaw faces is one which the previous Government faced in the latter part of 1978. In many prisons, the government are running the prisons; it is the local branch of the Prison Officers' Association. Something has to be done.

It was for that reason that the May Committee was set up. Its terms of reference were drawn to deal with this situation and I accept what Mr Whitelaw has said in his statement. I will accept what he has said, including this present one, were examined but not supported by the May Committee.

Mr Whitelaw, on behalf of our side, ignore that fact. The facts have not changed because we are in Opposition. The Government recommend profound changes. We need to know how the Army are to be used. Will the legislation conflict with what used to be called the Army Act?

Why do we not use this situation to make long-term changes in penal reform: to have 50 per cent remission; reduced sentences; non-custodial sentences.

The result will be to do what the Prison Officers' Association have asked for over a long time—to reduce the number of prisoners. We will look at the Bill and do what we can to help. (Some Labour interruptions and Mr Whitelaw: "I will accept what he has said, including this present one, were examined but not supported by the May Committee.")

Do we need to get the Bill through as quickly as possible? Mr Whitelaw: Mr Rees has made clear he stands by what he said when he approved the May Committee. If we did not do that, the future of such committees will become hazardous.

We can discuss the Army's role during passage of the Bill. I understand it will not conflict with the Army Act. The Army are responsible for the prison staff there, and governors and assistant governors, to lay down what would happen.

The measures I have announced are the only ones we could take quickly to relieve a dangerous and worrying situation in the prison cells.

I agree with what Mr Rees said about the longer-term. That is exactly what we have been seeking to do following the May Committee report. Nobody can pretend I made any commitment towards improving conditions in our prisons since then.

I naturally regret having to ask the House to consider the Bill quickly but I must make clear to those who doubt it that the prison cells situation is extremely unsatisfactory. It is dangerous for the police and it is dangerous.

We could, in certain circumstances, this week, run out of space to put the prisoners.

Mr Whitelaw said later he would consider as soon as reasonably possible, publishing the new duty system.

Mr Edward Gardner (South Fylde, C)—The measures the Home Secretary is seeking to introduce will be widely seen as regrettable but

inevitable. If he is going to prevent the action of prison officers from turning a crisis due primarily to overcrowding into what could be a full-scale catastrophe due to internal security.

He asked Mr Whitelaw to consider removing as many of the prisoners as possible from police custody to open prisons.

Mr Whitelaw said he would consider that but the industrial action was preventing the intake of prisoners into open prisons as well as other establishments.

I will look into that matter (he said). I hope the Prison Officers' Association will accept the offer of Mr Robert Kilroy-Glik (Ormskirk, Lab)—We are in this position because of the continued neglect by himself and his predecessors of the prison system and the overcrowding in the prison service. The prison officers feel they have a legitimate grievance.

If the Government are not seriously to damage their morale, there is no need to introduce the Bill tomorrow and he could accept that the Bill will accept the results of an independent impartial tribunal in this issue.

That was the civilized way of pursuing it. He said he was not the bludgeoned that he was now using.

Mr Whitelaw—I have accepted the overcrowding position. The pursuit of this claim, and what is happening in industrial action, would have occurred whether we had done anything about overcrowding.

Why? I am not sure that the May Committee examined all these claims and recommended some of them. The Government paid all the claims and are now in a position. I cannot see that it makes sense now to reopen claims.

Mr Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgobaston, C)—The Home Secretary has said that the Bill will be used to release prisoners before sentences are completed?

This is a dangerous action to take and could be used as a precedent in a way that would worry us.

Mr Whitelaw—There is always that danger. I am more worried about the danger of the Bill and would only use it in very exceptional circumstances and under the most stringent safeguards.

Mr Stanley Newman (Leeds, Lab)—I would like to see the Bill that all these measures will lapse unless renewed by affirmative resolution of the House. It is a dangerous precedent. Mr Whitelaw—There has been no intention of that. The Bill is a temporary measure. It is a dangerous precedent. Mr Whitelaw—There has been no intention of that. The Bill is a temporary measure. It is a dangerous precedent.

possibility of referring this isolated aspect of the prison officers' claim back to the May Committee.

Mr Whitelaw said he would not rule out particular actions but it must be the responsibility of the May Committee to consider the issue.

He did not think that if they were to do this they would make an ad hoc recommendation. Neither would it be a suitable way of dealing with the dispute. Mr E. Hoffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—It is a pity that the Government want to enter into a policy of confrontation with the Prison Officers' Association. Instead of sitting around the table and settling the meal break dispute.

Mr Whitelaw—It is because I want to get rid of the arguments and the anomalies, including the meal break argument, that I have been pursuing with the Prison Officers' Association the establishment of a new duty system.

I am ready to discuss again the question of moving forward on the basis of a new duty system which will remove the anomalies of the present system.

That is the approach. I hope it will be received in that spirit.

An officer in his first year (he said) is asked to work 10 hours' overtime, which is the normal average figure, will earn about £2,000 a year, including overtime and taking into account the fact that he is not allowed to take a reasonable and generous for a prison officer in that situation.

As for accepting the particular claim, it would cost something in the area of £10m now and a further £1m a year in the future.

Mr David Enoch (North, North, Lab)—There is a strong feeling in this House that some of the measures he proposed are more a matter of convenience than of principle.

Mr Whitelaw—The proposed legislation, temporary as it would be, is a matter of convenience. It is not to be described as a concession.

It is to remove the difficult situation that has arisen in the prison cells and would not be necessary if prison officers were prepared to allow those remanded from the courts to be admitted to open prisons. There is no confrontation on my part.

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley, East, Lab)—Would it not be more reasonable to let the Prison Officers' Association and the responsible authorities to examine this grievance rather than move to a dangerous situation in which we are requiring the Army to do a job for which it is not trained?

Mr Whitelaw—I have been in negotiation with the prison officers over a new duty system. I am prepared to continue with those negotiations.

Why cannot we centre our negotiations on that issue of going back on claims which may be examined and did not recommend? It is much better to go forward to the new duty system.

Mr Thomas Cox (Wandsworth, Tooting, Lab)—Nothing he has said will in any way help to resolve a dispute. It is a matter of job, why is there such an enormous shortage of prison officers and how do we get them?

The Minister—There has been a considerable improvement in recruiting to the prison service.

## Trade has improved in nearly all markets

The United Kingdom's current total trade deficit with the rest of the world so far this year was £200m, compared with a £3,500m deficit in the same period last year, according to figures published today.

Improved in nearly all markets, including the European Community, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, said in reply to questions.

Asked by Mr Frank Dobson (Cardiff, South, Lab) what was the current imbalance in trade in manufacturing goods between Britain and the rest of the world, Mr Nott said: "Three-quarters of this year, the United Kingdom had a crude visible trade deficit with the rest of the world of £2,389m for the corresponding period of last year."

In the first nine months of this year the United Kingdom deficit in manufacturing goods with the rest of the world was £1,650m against an improvement on the deficit of £2,118m in the corresponding period of last year.

Mr Nott said that figures demonstrated a marked improvement in the trade balance in the light of the fact that Britain had a favourable balance of trade with the six before we joined the EEC but had a disastrous effect on manufacturing industry.

Mr Nott said: "I do not think the figures demonstrate any such thing. The figures before and after entry cannot be compared in this way. Whether the balance was inside or outside the EEC, we now find ourselves with nine of our 10 leading markets in the Community. The balance of trade with the rest of the world is improving year by year in our trade with the Community."

Asked if he anticipated the United Kingdom would have a surplus in the near future Mr Nott said: "I hope we will move into balance in due course. It is vitally important that we continue to grow our trade with the Community. It is doing better than in the past few years and I hope it will continue."

Mr Stanley Newman (Leeds, Lab) said that multinational companies contributed to the imbalance of manufactured goods by importing goods from the rest of the world which were unfair to other organizations which were seeking to do a reasonable job on behalf of Britain.

Mr Nott replied that there was a problem here of involving by multinational companies. This used to be a matter of concern for the Government. It is no longer was.

It could (he added) conceivably be a problem for the Revenue and the tax authorities.

## Blackmail allegation over prison clothes

The Government had not given in to blackmail by deciding to abolish the prison clothing system, Mr Michael Allison, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office, said.

Mr Allison (Barnstaple, C)—The Secretary of State announced on October 23 that following a decision by the Government to wear prison uniform in Northern Ireland, the Government has decided to abolish this uniform as a result of a substantial civilian type clothing.

The change will apply to all male prisoners. It will not affect the privileges granted to those prisoners who obey the prison rules of wearing their own clothes at weekends for recreation and visits.

This change arises from the Government's determination that the attitude to prisoners' living and working conditions should be guided at all times by a humane and enlightened approach. It will continue to keep the prison regime under review with these principles in mind.

Several prisoners at the Maze claim to have started a hunger strike today in support of their demand for political status. The Government has made it amply plain that it will not consider the demand and will not concede this issue on principle.

The situation at the Maze prison is not today in any way a threat to the safety of the public. The Government cannot give in to the demands of those who are guilty of some of the most vicious crimes imaginable and are less than law-abiding citizens. Simply put, the Government will not concede this issue on principle.

Mr Enoch Powell (Down, South, Edgobaston, C)—This pretence that the change was made as a matter of principle is a matter of convenience. It is a matter of convenience. It is a matter of convenience.

An attempt to buy off blackmailers by conceding to their demands is a real risk of prison reform.

## Bill's timetable angers some Labour MPs

After Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House, had announced the change in this week's business as a result of the Government's intention to introduce the Incommensurate (Temporary Powers) Bill, Mr Mark Hughes (Durham, Lab) complained on a point of order that the Bill was not available to MPs.

Faithfully it affects my constituents (he said) but I cannot get to Durham to consult prison officers and back here tomorrow.

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas)—The business statement is the responsibility of the Government. From Bench, I can do nothing about that.

Mr Michael Foot, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Edinburgh, Lab)—The House generally is deeply anxious normally about business it is proposed to take at such short notice and put through the House in a single day. This is not the best way to legislate as grave mistakes can be made when such prospective measures are put to the House.

Mr St John-Stevens—I have great sympathy. I do not think it is desirable to legislate in this manner on a single day unless there are overriding reasons of the national interest which compel us to take this course. It is not the normal way of proceeding in the House, and I have no intention that it shall be.

With regard to publication of the Bill, it will be available at six o'clock in draft form. It is a short Bill with four main clauses and four subsidiary ones.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab)—In my constituency I have a large number of the largest remand centres in the country, where a great many problems are caused at the moment. It appears that the Government is treating back bench MPs

## Origin marking orders to be issued

With contempt in not giving every opportunity to discuss with the House the issue of what is a serious dispute.

There is a grave danger that the introduction of troops into this dispute will exacerbate the situation and escalate it gravely. We have no opportunity to seek to have discussions with the Government about this Bill. It is proposed to rush through the House in one session.

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Mr St John-Stevens—I do not think we should have tomorrow's debate now. The major provisions of the Bill are temporary and will lapse when the dispute is settled.

## Overseas aid under scrutiny

Further cuts in the overseas aid budget would not need to be made if the Government were to examine the aid budget more closely, Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Minister of State for Overseas Development, indicated during questions.

Mr St John-Stevens said that the aid budget was under constant review.

Mr Enoch Powell (Down, South, Edgobaston, C)—The aid budget is not as safe as it is said to be. It is not as safe as it is said to be. It is not as safe as it is said to be.

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## Peer wants 'The War Game' on television

House of Lords

It was for the BBC to decide whether to show the film 'The War Game' on television, Lord Belstead, Under Secretary, Home Office, stated during questions.

He said the broadcasting authorities were responsible for the content of their programmes. It was for them to decide what programmes to broadcast and it would be contrary to long established practice, endorsed by successive Governments, for ministers to seek to influence their decisions.

Lord Belstead (Lab) had asked if the Government would advise the Director General of the BBC that it would be in the national interest that the film should be shown on the corporation's television programme.

Twelve years ago (he said) the BBC first suppressed this film. The Director wrote to me that the impact was so terrible that it would show it fathers would kill their children and mothers would jump out of windows. That did not prevent the BBC from selling the film

## Minister disturbed by BBC film on transplants

The new health authorities the Government intends to establish under its plans for the reorganization of the National Health Service, form a new existence in shadow, form a new existence in shadow, form a new existence in shadow.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said he had opened a debate on the NHS.

Most regions envisaged the new health authorities taking over on April 1, 1982.

The Government attached great importance to management cost limits. A great mistake was made in the last reorganization when management cost limits were laid down centrally and in great detail the management structures of each health authority were detailed, resulting in many necessary posts being created. It would be equally mistaken to lay down centrally and in great detail the management structures of each health authority.

The key instrument must be an enabling framework. There was now machinery for determining with some accuracy the management costs in each health authority and there was also machinery to enable treasurers to set limits on the expenditure within the limits defined by the central government and then by the regional authorities.

Two disciplines and firing the management cost limits at the levels necessary to secure at the end of the day that the savings were made. We have the means to use them to cut the costs of administration.

Any savings in management costs would be many available to develop patient services. The Government was not seeking to claw back those savings but to reduce the cost of administration and to switch it directly into health care.

He hoped shortly to publish a consultative paper on the role and membership of community health councils in order to see views on how their functions as watchdogs for the community could be made more effective.

Talks were going on with representatives of family practitioners, general practitioners, dentists, nurses and health authorities in planning. Arising from the talks a further draft circular would be prepared and the NHS consulted.

## Fish farms to be derated

Two new clauses which would allow rating exemption for fish farms were accepted by Earl Radnor, Minister of State, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, during the report stage of the Local Government Finance Bill.

Earl Radnor, moving one of the new clauses, said there had been a lot of support at the Bill's committee stage for the exemption of fish farms from rating. The Government was now seeking to give the exemption a permanent basis.

The exemption for rating would be given to fish farms which were used for the production of fish for human consumption. The exemption would be given to fish farms which were used for the production of fish for human consumption.

## Dawn raids on companies

The Government was accused of preparing to introduce legislation which would allow dawn raids on companies, Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House, said.

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## Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

2.30—Proceedings on the Incommensurate (Temporary Powers) Bill.

House of Lords

Local Government Finance Bill.

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## SPORT

## Football

## Red and yellow cards flutter away on a light wind of change

By Stuart Jones

The gathering of the 32 club chairmen ended on Tuesday after two days of discussions that are likely to help sweep away the cobwebs covering the aged and stalling body that is the Football League. After the fresh wind that blew on Sunday, there was no more than a light breeze on Monday. That makes a change, though, from hot air.

Among the proposals to emerge from Solihull were the abolition of red and yellow cards, support for commercial activities, a call for more severe punishments on the field and the need for consultation between players and officials. The question of shirt advertisements was deferred for three years.

Graham Kelly, the League secretary, said: "There was nothing as sensational as yesterday, but it was an extremely beneficial day of talks. So much so that there was no time to discuss the introduction of artificial turf, the future of two-legged League Cup and finance. These topics will be debated at the next summit, which will precede the annual general meeting early next year."

The chairman felt that the advantages of the coloured cards were outweighed by the disadvantages. They were introduced as a last resort to communication, but the heat of the moment, it was easy for a referee to produce a card when he does not have a third vital second for decision. Mr. Kelly said:

The league are to be asked to appoint marketing consultants to explore the deep and as yet almost

## Eire look to their newest son for goals

Ireland, the land of eternal optimism, yesterday claimed a new Mick Robinson, the 22-year-old who was born in Blackpool, Robinson's first appearance for the Republic is in the World Cup qualifier against France in Paris tonight.

The Irish connection goes back three generations to his grandfather, Eliza Morgan, the West End stage actress who moved to London after leaving her trade on the boards of her native Dublin. Despite his background Robinson, whose 21 million plus transfers over the past 18 months have taken him from Preston to Brighton, is a key player in the Irish team. Robinson, who plays for the first World Cup finals, has been limited to holidays in Ireland, but he is expected to reach his native country in time for the match.

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By Rex Bellamy

Tennis Correspondent

A man's love for his native soil, Albert Camus wrote, can be extended to a wider area without perishing. That line of thinking commands respect at a time when no British player of either sex can confidently be expected to win a grand slam.

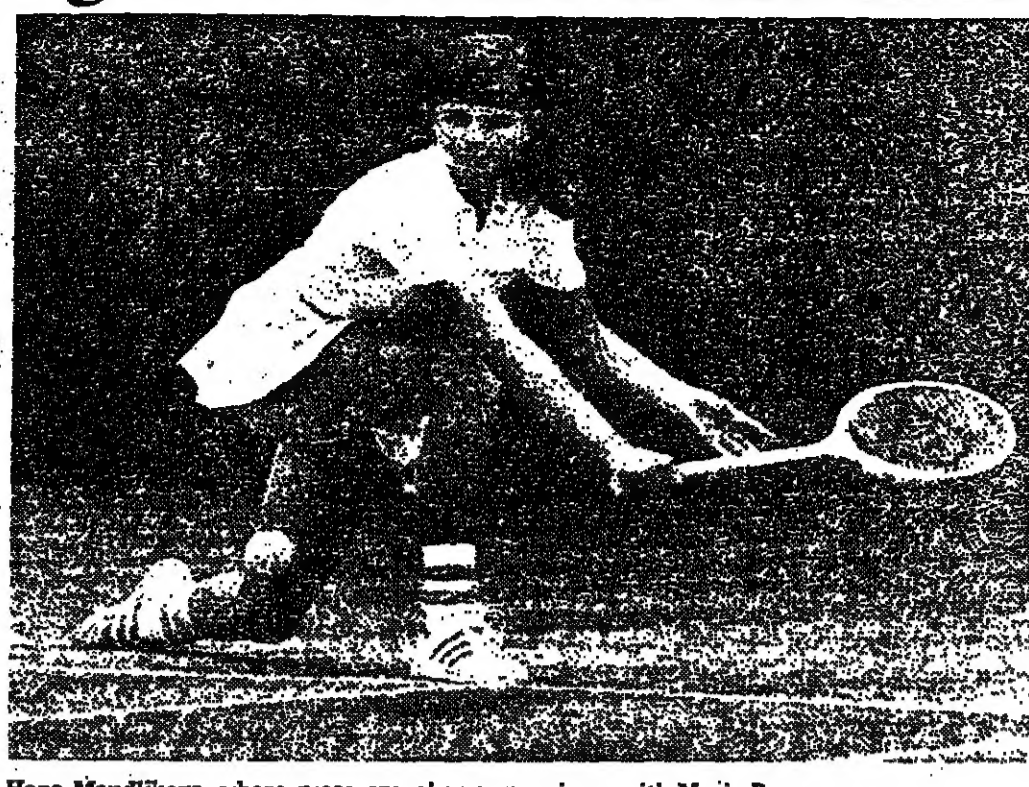
One is Ivan Lendl, aged 20, and the other Hana Mandlikova, 18. Both are world junior champions and have matured so quickly, so firmly, that it must be a surprise if they fail to reach the last eight, at least, whenever they compete. They are relatively new to the tennis world and good enough to be gradually working out the best way of playing them.

In addition to this stiffening resistance from the Czechs, Lendl and Miss Mandlikova must expect sharp challenges from those contemporaries who recently stood alongside them. Just as full of hope, in that chorus line, anyone moving out in front immediately becomes a target. There is the question of raised level of expectation. Lendl and Miss Mandlikova now demand more of themselves and others expect more from them.

Miss Mandlikova first had the formidable task of establishing national supremacy over such highly ranked players as Ruzic, Tomancova and Regina Mariskova, former winners of the German and French championships. An even more daunting task was presented by Czechoslovakia's renowned tennis refugee, Martina Navratilova, twice Wimbledon champion.

Just 10 weeks ago Miss Mandlikova beat her twice in nine days, first during the run-in tournament

## Stepping forward from the chorus line



Hana Mandlikova, whose grace provokes comparisons with Maria Bueno.

to the United States championships and then at Flushing Meadows. She reached the final, by this time Miss Mandlikova's competitive confidence was such that the Black and white tennis player was overwhelming one leading player after another.

Few women have been so competently equipped to win tennis matches and look exciting and attractive while doing so. By nature Miss Mandlikova is thought-

fully composed and still a little shy but has a winning personality and way she draws on a wide variety of shots in going to outright winners. She enjoys the serve-and-volley game and her service action is admirable. She has so many shots that she is still acquiring discretion in picking the right one and respecting the percentage.

In terms of personality, Miss Mandlikova and Lendl demonstrate the difference between

shyness and reserve. Lendl is a doer, but tends to be a little aloof, with no more than a polite tolerance for the circuit's promotional activities. He would rather do his own thing, except the basic business of playing tennis, as distinct from "selling" it. It is accentuated by a gaunt and somewhat gloomy mien. As a junior, Lendl seemed to be all bones and pallor but he is now a formidably strong 6ft 2ins and 12 stone 5 lbs.

Lendl won national championships in Norway and then before joining the tour in 1979. He has since played as much as possible, in an effort to educate himself quickly and thoroughly in the challenges of his calling. Leaving nothing to chance, sparing neither himself nor his opponents, he has become a professional. As a match player, Lendl differs from Miss Mandlikova in that he is a patient, if powerful, percentage player. He knows the difference between boldness and rashness. His head is his strength.

Lendl's difficult transition from clay court specialist to allround player is almost complete. Even his second serve is strong and the versatility of his game is evident. He is hesitant in moving to the net which means that his first volley is not as positive as they might have been. The Czech is his best shot but his backhand is flexible and on both flanks he plays with a deft touch when playing short.

We should not assume that Lendl and Miss Mandlikova will have any champions. There may be more good youngsters about — John McEnroe, Yannick Noah, Tracy Austin, Andrea Jaeger and others. The Czechs are the best but his backhand is flexible and on both flanks he plays with a deft touch when playing short.

## Mansfield extend run

Mansfield Town completed their victory in succession and moved third place in the third division with a 2-0 defeat of Northampton last night.

Northampton were behind to a 13 minutes goal from a free kick by Alan Hogg. A second goal came from a free kick by Alan Hogg. A second goal came from a free kick by Alan Hogg.

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## Last night's results

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## Rugby Union

## March of strong men at Rodney Parade

By Gerald Davies

It is difficult to assess the match between Newport and New Zealand at Rodney Parade this afternoon. There is not much to go on. The Welsh side have experienced a top-heavy attack and a lack of consistency. On the other hand the All Blacks likely first choice team, which performed so expertly on Saturday at Cardiff, had a momentary lapse in concentration.

The early season form of the three clubs who have already played the visitor does not give any indication of how they are likely to fare against them. Both Cardiff and Llanelli, who had experienced such mixed fortunes against the visitor, had their own partisans supporters to doubt their ability. In the end gave creditable performances. Swansea, apart from the top of the table, were a much fancied team again this year, but they fell apart disastrously and lost heavily to an All Blacks team which ruthlessly exposed and exploited the home team's weaknesses.

Before last Saturday it might have been said that Llanelli and Swansea were the only teams to have the ghostly reputation of having been beaten by the visitor. Llanelli's record was 1-1 and Swansea's 1-2. But the present Swansea players, who have found little motivation in the fact that in 1955 they also had beaten New Zealand, are not so easily deterred. They have suffered a mixture of success and failure and their only

crumb of comfort is that the same line-up which will play today, though Gloucester 10 days ago. Their left wing on that day, the 18-year-old Robert Ackerman, scored six tries, but he will win his first cap for Wales on Saturday and so has withdrawn from the team. Last weekend with a complete change of personnel they lost to the Wasps. So there is little to be gleaned from the form book.

Geoff Evans, the Newport captain, will be aware that New Zealand's much vaunted attempt at emulating the Australian style of slick three-quarter passing movements have one adrift and there is no time left to develop them. Certainly they are unlikely to do so with so many changes in the

team and without Mouri's example and influence. They will now rely on the efficiency and discipline of their forwards and the traditional support play of their half backs to secure victory.

The match is likely to be limited to a test of strength and in such a contest it will need all the motivating qualities of Evans to bring the best out of a Newport team which will start as underdogs. He will be aware, too, that they can look to the past for a source of inspiration. On an otherwise dark and dismal day in 1963 a solitary drop goal by John Uzzell was enough to ensure a famous victory against Wilson Whineray's team. Such inspiration will be much needed this afternoon if the All-Black tide is to be stemmed.



Robert Ackerman: first cap for Wales on Saturday.

## Whirlwind French tour has touch of 'summer madness'

Durban, South Africa, Oct. 27.

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## Bucks need only to draw

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## Book reviews

A pride of books on the fall of the Lions

Whether this year's tour by the British Lions to South Africa proves the last deemed advisable by them to that unhappy country remains to be seen. Rugby historians will be grateful that the 1980 tour spawned three diverse books by professional British writers who have made a study of the balance between rugby and politics.

It was, after all, a tour which brought about a background of dispute and doubt and one which continued until a large measure of civic unrest and violence. In the And rugby's fortunes as well as the balance between rugby and politics.

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## Rugby League

## Ward joins Britain's party for second international

By Keith Macklin

Contrary to expectations only one name has been added to the Great Britain squad for the second international against New Zealand at Bradford. The British manager, Colin Hunter, has added one name to the squad, but it is not the one that was expected.

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## For the record

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 4-1 Boston Bruins, New York Islanders 3-2 Philadelphia Flyers, New York Rangers 4-1 Boston Bruins, New York Islanders 3-2 Philadelphia Flyers.

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Whether this year's tour



By Michael Seely  
Stoute's career became the fourth individual trainer this century to saddle 100 winners in a season when Lester Piggott rode Withy Copse to victory in the 1982 Handicap at Northampton. It was Piggott's second winner of the afternoon, the maestro having earlier captured the first division of the Woodborough Maiden Stakes on the 2-1 favourite, *St. George's*.  
However, at Chepstow Willie Carson tightened his stranglehold on the jockeys' title by landing a tri-ble on Royal Regatta, a 100-1 shot, to give him a 100-1 shot. The gap between the two is six. Carson now having ridden 158 winners as opposed to Piggott's 152.  
William Elsey, the present National Hunt champion, Peter Walsby and Geoffrey Cecil are the other men apart from Stoute to have accomplished the feat during the 19th century. The present magic figure twice when champion trainer in the past two seasons. This is a notable landmark in Stoute's career.  
Stoute's 100th winner and it is only eight years since he first took out a licence with only 15 horses in his charge. The following year he had 100 horses in his current charge. That season Stoute sent out Alghamudus to win the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, the 100-1 favourite, the 100-1 Gold Cup, since

then the graph of his progress had followed a steady upward curve.  
Stoute's first classic success was gained with *Fair Salina*, who won the Oaks among other great races. The same year *Shangsumo* galloped to a hard-earned victory in the Ascot Gold Cup. In 1980 Stoute's undoubted star has been the flying *Mr. Mares*, who has won 10 of 11 races from five starts included victories in the Flying Childers and Cheveley Park Stakes. The trainer must be looking forward to 1981 as Shergar's year, his horse to beat in the Derby for next year's Derby when finishing second to Beldale Flotter in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster on Saturday.  
Stoute's 100th winner, the 100-1 favorite race on Withy Copse, settling the three-year-old down to mid-field before sending him to the front over two furlongs from home. Withy Copse was a partnership between Mr and Mrs Horace Renshaw. "I know that Mr. Renshaw will be delighted to have given us our 100th winner," the trainer said. "Pat."

Piggott's other success on Spin Off A Coin was gained even more easily. Owned by Ken Hixon, a 100-1 shot, he was a 100-1 shot. The Boreen colt had performed with immense promise when fourth in Tri-Apart-Mot at Ascot in 1979. He was a 100-1 shot in his sparkling form at present.

Not only did the Fintona trainer win the Westborough Nursery with Htz, but Dundee also made it a treble for Price when justifying his 100-1 shot in the Aston Park Stakes, at Chepstow.  
The gamble of the afternoon was on St. Maves in the final division of the maiden race. Owned by the late Mrs. George, the 100-1 shot, trained by Derbyshire and developed by Bruce Hobbs, St. Maves was backed down from 11-4 to 7-4. From the moment Geoff Haxton took the 100-1 shot, the straight St. Maves never looked in danger of defeat, eventually winning by six lengths.  
This will make a nice horse next year for the 100-1 shot.  
Things are starting to warm up on the National Hunt scene. Border Incident gave a promising rehearsal for the King George VI Stakes when he won the 100-1 shot on Saturday and yesterday Michael Dickinson announced that last year's big race winner, Silver Buck would take the 100-1 shot in the Harry Redcliffe Challenge Trophy at Wincanton on Thursday.  
"Silver Buck is very well," the trainer said. "And only one more race to go. I would think of not running the horse."

This afternoon at Northampton Dickinson, who took over the 100-1 shot, was a 100-1 shot. For this summer can saddle his first winner on the flat with Vis-

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FIVE LAMBS HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,095: 1m)		3.15 HIGHFIELD STAKES (2-y-o: £966: 1m)	
1	305 Davagey Affair, F. Yardley, 5-7-11	1	030 Vivia, W. Gues, 5-8-8
2	206 Regency Elite (D), Deary South, 5-7-11	2	031 Irish Hawk, J. Duplop, 5-7
3	000 Droy Lass, N. Tinkler, 4-6-1	3	041 Shamrock, R. Prouett, 5-8
4	010 Jubilee Prince (G.B.), P. Dorr, 5-7-11	4	042 Glen Affric (D), J. G. O'Connell, 5-8
5	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	5	043 Glen Affric, C. Pritchard, 5-8-11
6	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	6	044 Blue Star, P. Asquith, 5-7-7
7	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	7	045 Blue Star, P. Asquith, 5-7-7
8	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	8	046 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
9	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	9	047 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
10	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	10	048 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
11	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	11	049 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
12	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	12	050 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
13	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	13	051 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
14	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	14	052 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
15	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	15	053 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
16	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	16	054 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
17	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	17	055 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
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21	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	21	059 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
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24	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	24	062 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
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29	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	29	067 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
30	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	30	068 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
31	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	31	069 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
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41	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	41	079 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
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44	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	44	082 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
45	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	45	083 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
46	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	46	084 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
47	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	47	085 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
48	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	48	086 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
49	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	49	087 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
50	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	50	088 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
51	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	51	089 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
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54	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	54	092 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
55	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	55	093 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
56	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	56	094 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
57	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	57	095 Roman Slave, C. Wildman, 5-7-7
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60	000 Charlie's Sunshine, Leigh, 3-8-8	60	098 Roman Slave

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240 Per Case (M), J. Gump, 3-13-41, Carlin 15  
911 Post-A-See (D), C. Thornton, 3-2-41, Hide 15 Grove.

<p>Approximates: 6:41 a.m.</p> <p><b>HISTER LUCKY</b>, by R. Stables          1. <b>Stables</b>, 10:00-10:05 1          2. <b>Stables</b>, 10:05-10:10 2          3. <b>Stables</b>, 10:10-10:15 3          4. <b>Stables</b>, 10:15-10:20 4          5. <b>Stables</b>, 10:20-10:25 5          6. <b>Stables</b>, 10:25-10:30 6          7. <b>Stables</b>, 10:30-10:35 7          8. <b>Stables</b>, 10:35-10:40 8          9. <b>Stables</b>, 10:40-10:45 9          10. <b>Stables</b>, 10:45-10:50 10          11. <b>Stables</b>, 10:50-10:55 11          12. <b>Stables</b>, 10:55-11:00 12          13. <b>Stables</b>, 11:00-11:05 13          14. <b>Stables</b>, 11:05-11:10 14          15. <b>Stables</b>, 11:10-11:15 15          16. <b>Stables</b>, 11:15-11:20 16          17. <b>Stables</b>, 11:20-11:25 17          18. <b>Stables</b>, 11:25-11:30 18          19. <b>Stables</b>, 11:30-11:35 19          20. <b>Stables</b>, 11:35-11:40 20          21. <b>Stables</b>, 11:40-11:45 21          22. <b>Stables</b>, 11:45-11:50 22          23. <b>Stables</b>, 11:50-11:55 23          24. <b>Stables</b>, 11:55-12:00 24          25. <b>Stables</b>, 12:00-12:05 25          26. <b>Stables</b>, 12:05-12:10 26          27. <b>Stables</b>, 12:10-12:15 27          28. <b>Stables</b>, 12:15-12:20 28          29. <b>Stables</b>, 12:20-12:25 29          30. <b>Stables</b>, 12:25-12:30 30          31. <b>Stables</b>, 12:30-12:35 31          32. <b>Stables</b>, 12:35-12:40 32          33. <b>Stables</b>, 12:40-12:45 33          34. <b>Stables</b>, 12:45-12:50 34          35. <b>Stables</b>, 12:50-12:55 35          36. <b>Stables</b>, 12:55-1:00 36          37. <b>Stables</b>, 1:00-1:05 37          38. <b>Stables</b>, 1:05-1:10 38          39. <b>Stables</b>, 1:10-1:15 39          40. <b>Stables</b>, 1:15-1:20 40          41. <b>Stables</b>, 1:20-1:25 41          42. <b>Stables</b>, 1:25-1:30 42          43. <b>Stables</b>, 1:30-1:35 43          44. <b>Stables</b>, 1:35-1:40 44          45. <b>Stables</b>, 1:40-1:45 45          46. <b>Stables</b>, 1:45-1:50 46          47. <b>Stables</b>, 1:50-1:55 47          48. <b>Stables</b>, 1:55-2:00 48          49. <b>Stables</b>, 2:00-2:05 49          50. <b>Stables</b>, 2:05-2:10 50          51. <b>Stables</b>, 2:10-2:15 51          52. <b>Stables</b>, 2:15-2:20 52          53. <b>Stables</b>, 2:20-2:25 53          54. <b>Stables</b>, 2:25-2:30 54          55. <b>Stables</b>, 2:30-2:35 55          56. <b>Stables</b>, 2:35-2:40 56          57. <b>Stables</b>, 2:40-2:45 57          58. <b>Stables</b>, 2:45-2:50 58          59. <b>Stables</b>, 2:50-2:55 59          60. <b>Stables</b>, 2:55-3:00 60          61. <b>Stables</b>, 3:00-3:05 61          62. <b>Stables</b>, 3:05-3:10 62          63. <b>Stables</b>, 3:10-3:15 63          64. <b>Stables</b>, 3:15-3:20 64          65. <b>Stables</b>, 3:20-3:25 65          66. <b>Stables</b>, 3:25-3:30 66          67. <b>Stables</b>, 3:30-3:35 67          68. <b>Stables</b>, 3:35-3:40 68          69. <b>Stables</b>, 3:40-3:45 69          70. <b>Stables</b>, 3:45-3:50 70          71. <b>Stables</b>, 3:50-3:55 71          72. <b>Stables</b>, 3:55-4:00 72          73. <b>Stables</b>, 4:00-4:05 73          74. <b>Stables</b>, 4:05-4:10 74          75. <b>Stables</b>, 4:10-4:15 75          76. <b>Stables</b>, 4:15-4:20 76          77. <b>Stables</b>, 4:20-4:25 77          78. <b>Stables</b>, 4:25-4:30 78          79. <b>Stables</b>, 4:30-4:35 79          80. <b>Stables</b>, 4:35-4:40 80          81. <b>Stables</b>, 4:40-4:45 81          82. <b>Stables</b>, 4:45-4:50 82          83. <b>Stables</b>, 4:50-4:55 83          84. <b>Stables</b>, 4:55-5:00 84          85. <b>Stables</b>, 5:00-5:05 85          86. <b>Stables</b>, 5:05-5:10 86          87. <b>Stables</b>, 5:10-5:15 87          88. <b>Stables</b>, 5:15-5:20 88          89. <b>Stables</b>, 5:20-5:25 89          90. <b>Stables</b>, 5:25-5:30 90          91. <b>Stables</b>, 5:30-5:35 91          92. <b>Stables</b>, 5:35-5:40 92          93. <b>Stables</b>, 5:40-5:45 93          94. <b>Stables</b>, 5:45-5:50 94          95. <b>Stables</b>, 5:50-5:55 95          96. <b>Stables</b>, 5:55-6:00 96          97. <b>Stables</b>, 6:00-6:05 97          98. <b>Stables</b>, 6:05-6:10 98          99. <b>Stables</b>, 6:10-6:15 99          100. <b>Stables</b>, 6:15-6:20 100          101. <b>Stables</b>, 6:20-6:25 101          102. <b>Stables</b>, 6:25-6:30 102          103. <b>Stables</b>, 6:30-6:35 103          104. <b>Stables</b>, 6:35-6:40 104          105. <b>Stables</b>, 6:40-6:45 105          106. <b>Stables</b>, 6:45-6:50 106          107. <b>Stables</b>, 6:50-6:55 107          108. <b>Stables</b>, 6:55-7:00 108          109. <b>Stables</b>, 7:00-7:05 109          110. <b>Stables</b>, 7:05-7:10 110          111. <b>Stables</b>, 7:10-7:15 111          112. <b>Stables</b>, 7:15-7:20 112          113. <b>Stables</b>, 7:20-7:25 113          114. <b>Stables</b>, 7:25-7:30 114          115. <b>Stables</b>, 7:30-7:35 115          116. <b>Stables</b>, 7:35-7:40 116          117. <b>Stables</b>, 7:40-7:45 117          118. <b>Stables</b>, 7:45-7:50 118          119. <b>Stables</b>, 7:50-7:55 119          120. <b>Stables</b>, 7:55-8:00 120          121. <b>Stables</b>, 8:00-8:05 121          122. <b>Stables</b>, 8:05-8:10 122          123. <b>Stables</b>, 8:10-8:15 123          124. <b>Stables</b>, 8:15-8:20 124          125. <b>Stables</b>, 8:20-8:25 125          126. <b>Stables</b>, 8:25-8:30 126          127. <b>Stables</b>, 8:30-8:35 127          128. <b>Stables</b>, 8:35-8:40 128          129. <b>Stables</b>, 8:40-8:45 129          130. <b>Stables</b>, 8:45-8:50 130          131. <b>Stables</b>, 8:50-8:55 131          132. <b>Stables</b>, 8:55-9:00 132          133. <b>Stables</b>, 9:00-9:05 133          134. <b>Stables</b>, 9:05-9:10 134          135. <b>Stables</b>, 9:10-9:15 135          136. <b></b></p>
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by Sydney Friskin      Welsh team did more than Rear-      probability will not hold the event  
Cliff Thornburn, the captain of      dog in a crisis.      in central London again. It could

the Canadian snooker team, paid high tribute on Sunday night to Wales for retaining the world amateur championship and beating Canada 8-5 in the final.

"Canada is very strong," he said. "In this country, we are never wrong and they were right again in making Wales the favourites to win." The Welsh team of Ray Reardon, Terry Griffiths and Doug Murrighy had also beaten Canada in the group stages.

Reardon, the Welsh captain, described team snooker as a different type of tournament. "It brings extra pressure on the individual when the success or failure of the whole stake. It's one's call that one has to do something extra." No member of the

For the players, the tournament was a great success. It enabled Reardon, Patsy Fagan and Alex Higgins to find new confidence. It also inspired Jim Kempster, who had been champion, to seek an entry for the world individual professional championship at Sheffield. He played for the Rest of the World.

Financially, the well organised event was a success. Sir Peter Vass was not a success. On the afternoon of the final there were no more than 190 paying customers, a number that swelled to 370 in the evening, in a hall built for 600 people.

For the second time in a month a snooker promoter at the New London Theatre has burnt his fingers and in all

possibly he needs next year at Derby.

Toronto, Tamsan, Oct. 27—Jim Bonner, of Australia, a reserve, and David Meredith, of New Zealand, brought off the first surprises of the world amateur snooker championship.

The following players took part:

(Scotland)	beat R. ALUNA (Australia), 3-2
(England)	beat J. HARRIS (New Zealand), 3-2
A. CRYE (Singapore)	beat G. E. GANNON (Australia), 3-2
G. GANNON (Australia)	beat B. LEE (New Zealand), 3-2
D. MEREDITH (NZ)	beat K. PALAKACHI (India), 3-2
PALAKACHI (India)	beat YAP LONG LOO (Singapore), 3-2
YAP LONG LOO (Singapore)	beat SHEKHAN (Ireland), 3-2
SHEKHAN (Ireland)	beat CAMPBELL (Australia), 3-2
CAMPBELL (Australia)	beat S. SARTIE (Australia), 3-2
S. SARTIE (Australia)	beat D. WATSON (Northern Ireland), 3-2
D. WATSON (Northern Ireland)	beat D. WHITE (New Zealand), 3-2
D. WHITE (New Zealand)	beat D. MEREDITH (NZ), beat G. NEWBERY (New Zealand), 3-2
G. NEWBERY (New Zealand)	beat W. KING (Australia), 3-2
W. KING (Australia)	beat RECTOR,

loser on a winner? Piggott ahead on Spin Of A Coin, but behind in jockey's title race.

point, who runs in the region of the Curra Stakes. This Spindrift ran well when third in a gathering at Redcar and should prove too good for Viribus.

The best bet at Colwick Park was for the Flying Officer in the Wellington Handicap. Flying Officer will be trying for his fifth victory off the reel, but Guy's record is a season's first in this much in hand in his past two races that it appears he is still beating the handicapper. Two other possible Yorkshire-trained winners are Rag Dancer, who runs in the Final handicap, and Benny Gold, who will be attempting to defy a 10 lb penalty for his recent nursery victory in the East Midlands.

Spindrift, who has been the favorite, just misses record: Spindrift failed by a head to beat Nagwa's record of 13 victories in the Curra Stakes. In this century when beaten by Doc Marton in the Curra Stakes at Stockton yesterday.

Like the Grand National, Spindrift finished strongly in the hands of his regular jockey, George Duffield, but his effort came to an end six miles from the post. He had a "considerably more than 66-1" about Spindrift beating Nagwa's record.

STATE OF GOING (continued): Stockton: 8th, Nollmeyer; 9th, Spindrift; 10th, Guy; 11th, Guy; 12th, Guy; 13th, Guy; 14th, Guy; 15th, Guy; 16th, Guy; 17th, Guy; 18th, Guy; 19th, Guy; 20th, Guy; 21st, Guy; 22nd, Guy; 23rd, Guy; 24th, Guy; 25th, Guy; 26th, Guy; 27th, Guy; 28th, Guy; 29th, Guy; 30th, Guy; 31st, Guy; 32nd, Guy; 33rd, Guy; 34th, Guy; 35th, Guy; 36th, Guy; 37th, Guy; 38th, Guy; 39th, Guy; 40th, Guy; 41st, Guy; 42nd, Guy; 43rd, Guy; 44th, Guy; 45th, Guy; 46th, Guy; 47th, Guy; 48th, Guy; 49th, Guy; 50th, Guy; 51st, Guy; 52nd, Guy; 53rd, Guy; 54th, Guy; 55th, Guy; 56th, Guy; 57th, Guy; 58th, Guy; 59th, Guy; 60th, Guy; 61st, Guy; 62nd, Guy; 63rd, Guy; 64th, Guy; 65th, Guy; 66th, Guy; 67th, Guy; 68th, Guy; 69th, Guy; 70th, Guy; 71st, Guy; 72nd, Guy; 73rd, Guy; 74th, Guy; 75th, Guy; 76th, Guy; 77th, Guy; 78th, Guy; 79th, Guy; 80th, Guy; 81st, Guy; 82nd, Guy; 83rd, Guy; 84th, Guy; 85th, Guy; 86th, Guy; 87th, Guy; 88th, Guy; 89th, Guy; 90th, Guy; 91st, Guy; 92nd, Guy; 93rd, Guy; 94th, Guy; 95th, Guy; 96th, Guy; 97th, Guy; 98th, Guy; 99th, Guy; 100th, Guy; 101st, Guy; 102nd, Guy; 103rd, Guy; 104th, Guy; 105th, Guy; 106th, Guy; 107th, Guy; 108th, Guy; 109th, Guy; 110th, Guy; 111th, Guy; 112th, Guy; 113th, Guy; 114th, Guy; 115th, Guy; 116th, Guy; 117th, Guy; 118th, Guy; 119th, Guy; 120th, Guy; 121st, Guy; 122nd, Guy; 123rd, Guy; 124th, Guy; 125th, Guy; 126th, Guy; 127th, Guy; 128th, Guy; 129th, Guy; 130th, Guy; 131st, Guy; 132nd, Guy; 133rd, Guy; 134th, Guy; 135th, Guy; 136th, Guy; 137th, Guy; 138th, Guy; 139th, Guy; 140th, Guy; 141st, Guy; 142nd, Guy; 143rd, Guy; 144th, Guy; 145th, Guy; 146th, Guy; 147th, Guy; 148th, Guy; 149th, Guy; 150th, Guy; 151st, Guy; 152nd, Guy; 153rd, Guy; 154th, Guy; 155th, Guy; 156th, Guy; 157th, Guy; 158th, Guy; 159th, Guy; 160th, Guy; 161st, Guy; 162nd, Guy; 163rd, Guy; 164th, Guy; 165th, Guy; 166th, Guy; 167th, Guy; 168th, Guy; 169th, Guy; 170th, Guy; 171st, Guy; 172nd, Guy; 173rd, Guy; 174th, Guy; 175th, Guy; 176th, Guy; 177th, Guy; 178th, Guy; 179th, Guy; 180th, Guy; 181st, Guy; 182nd, Guy; 183rd, Guy; 184th, Guy; 185th, Guy; 186th, Guy; 187th, Guy; 188th, Guy; 189th, Guy; 190th, Guy; 191st, Guy; 192nd, Guy; 193rd, Guy; 194th, Guy; 195th, Guy; 196th, Guy; 197th, Guy; 198th, Guy; 199th, Guy; 200th, Guy; 201st, Guy; 202nd, Guy; 203rd, Guy; 204th, Guy; 205th, Guy; 206th, Guy; 207th, Guy; 208th, Guy; 209th, Guy; 210th, Guy; 211st, Guy; 212nd, Guy; 213rd, Guy; 214th, Guy; 215th, Guy; 216th, Guy; 217th, Guy; 218th, Guy; 219th, Guy; 220th, Guy; 221st, Guy; 222nd, Guy; 223rd, Guy; 224th, Guy; 225th, Guy; 226th, Guy; 227th, Guy; 228th, Guy; 229th, Guy; 230th, Guy; 231st, Guy; 232nd, Guy; 233rd, Guy; 234th, Guy; 235th, Guy; 236th, Guy; 237th, Guy; 238th, Guy; 239th, Guy; 240th, Guy; 241st, Guy; 242nd, Guy; 243rd, Guy; 244th, Guy; 245th, Guy; 246th, Guy; 247th, Guy; 248th, Guy; 249th, Guy; 250th, Guy; 251st, Guy; 252nd, Guy; 253rd, Guy; 254th, Guy; 255th, Guy; 256th, Guy; 257th, Guy; 258th, Guy; 259th, Guy; 260th, Guy; 261st, Guy; 262nd, Guy; 263rd, Guy; 264th, Guy; 265th, Guy; 266th, Guy; 267th, Guy; 268th, Guy; 269th, Guy; 270th, Guy; 271st, Guy; 272nd, Guy; 273rd, Guy; 274th, Guy; 275th, Guy; 276th, Guy; 277th, Guy; 278th, Guy; 279th, Guy; 280th, Guy; 281st, Guy; 282nd, Guy; 283rd, Guy; 284th, Guy; 285th, Guy; 286th, Guy; 287th, Guy; 288th, Guy; 289th, Guy; 290th, Guy; 291st, Guy; 292nd, Guy; 293rd, Guy; 294th, Guy; 295th, Guy; 296th, Guy; 297th, Guy; 298th, Guy; 299th, Guy; 300th, Guy; 301st, Guy; 302nd, Guy; 303rd, Guy; 304th, Guy; 305th, Guy; 306th, Guy; 307th, Guy; 308th, Guy; 309th, Guy; 310th, Guy; 311st, Guy; 312nd, Guy; 313rd, Guy; 314th, Guy; 315th, Guy; 316th, Guy; 317th, Guy; 318th, Guy; 319th, Guy; 320th, Guy; 321st, Guy; 322nd, Guy; 323rd, Guy; 324th, Guy; 325th, Guy; 326th, Guy; 327th, Guy; 328th, Guy; 329th, Guy; 330th, Guy; 331st, Guy; 332nd, Guy; 333rd, Guy; 334th, Guy; 335th, Guy; 336th, Guy; 337th, Guy; 338th, Guy; 339th, Guy; 340th, Guy; 341st, Guy; 342nd, Guy; 343rd, Guy; 344th, Guy; 345th, Guy; 346th, Guy; 347th, Guy; 348th, Guy; 349th, Guy; 350th, Guy; 351st, Guy; 352nd, Guy; 353rd, Guy; 354th, Guy; 355th, Guy; 356th, Guy; 357th, Guy; 358th, Guy; 359th, Guy; 360th, Guy; 361st, Guy; 362nd, Guy; 363rd, Guy; 364th, Guy; 365th, Guy; 366th, Guy; 367th, Guy; 368th, Guy; 369th, Guy; 370th, Guy; 371st, Guy; 372nd, Guy; 373rd, Guy; 374th, Guy; 375th, Guy; 376th, Guy; 377th, Guy; 378th, Guy; 379th, Guy; 380th, Guy; 381st, Guy; 382nd, Guy; 383rd, Guy; 384th, Guy; 385th, Guy; 386th, Guy; 387th, Guy; 388th, Guy; 389th, Guy; 390th, Guy; 391st, Guy; 392nd, Guy; 393rd, Guy; 394th, Guy; 395th, Guy; 396th, Guy; 397th, Guy; 398th, Guy; 399th, Guy; 400th, Guy; 401st, Guy; 402nd, Guy; 403rd, Guy; 404th, Guy; 405th, Guy; 406th, Guy; 407th, Guy; 408th, Guy; 409th, Guy; 410th, Guy; 411st, Guy; 412nd, Guy; 413rd, Guy; 414th, Guy; 415th, Guy; 416th, Guy; 417th, Guy; 418th, Guy; 419th, Guy; 420th, Guy; 421st, Guy; 422nd, Guy; 423rd, Guy; 424th, Guy; 425th, Guy; 426th, Guy; 427th, Guy; 428th, Guy; 429th, Guy; 430th, Guy; 431st, Guy; 432nd, Guy; 433rd, Guy; 434th, Guy; 435th, Guy; 436th, Guy; 437th, Guy; 438th, Guy; 439th, Guy; 440th, Guy; 441st, Guy; 442nd, Guy; 443rd, Guy; 444th, Guy; 445th, Guy; 446th, Guy; 447th, Guy; 448th, Guy; 449th, Guy; 450th, Guy; 451st, Guy; 452nd, Guy; 453rd, Guy; 454th, Guy; 455th, Guy; 456th, Guy; 457th, Guy; 458th, Guy; 459th, Guy; 460th, Guy; 461st, Guy; 462nd, Guy; 463rd, Guy; 464th, Guy; 465th, Guy; 466th, Guy; 467th, Guy; 468th, Guy; 469th, Guy; 470th, Guy; 471st, Guy; 472nd, Guy; 473rd, Guy; 474th, Guy; 475th, Guy; 476th, Guy; 477th, Guy; 478th, Guy; 479th, Guy; 480th, Guy; 481st, Guy; 482nd, Guy; 483rd, Guy; 484th, Guy; 485th, Guy; 486th, Guy; 487th, Guy; 488th, Guy; 489th, Guy; 490th, Guy; 491st, Guy; 492nd, Guy; 493rd, Guy; 494th, Guy;

30 REPTON STAKES (Apprentices: 1926: 43m)				1.45 AUTUMN HURDLE (Only 11 novices: 565: 2m)				
017	Grady Green (C), D. Dale	5-0-1	Good	3	0-0	Davids, D. Ringier	11-12	Novice
000	Titan (C), H. Vignas	4-0-1	Very Good	4	3ps	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Reddy (C), R. H. Vignas	4-0-1	Very Good	5	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
0-03	Vicodin (C), M. Dickinson	4-0-0	Marble	6	0-0	Legal Lady, C. Baldwin	10-11	Novice
0-03	Reddy (C), R. H. Vignas	4-0-1	Very Good	7	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Little Boy, G. Fletcher	3-0-2	Good	8	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	9	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	10	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
0	Keyman, P. M. James	5-0-1	Good	11	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	12	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	13	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	14	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	15	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	16	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	17	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	18	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	19	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	20	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	21	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	22	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	23	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	24	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	25	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	26	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	27	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	28	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	29	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	30	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	31	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	32	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	33	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	34	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	35	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	36	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	37	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	38	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	39	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	40	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	41	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	42	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	43	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger	10-11	Novice
000	Amey's Daughters, R. H. Vignas	3-0-2	Good	44	0-0	Amey's Daughters, J. Bridger		

421	421	Grain Race, 3-7	Bayard	12-1 Atlantic City, 10-1 others
422	422	Simmons, C. F. Walker, 3-7	Indigo	
423	423	Sharon, H. Newman, 3-7	Indigo	
424	424	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
425	425	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
426	426	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
427	427	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
428	428	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
429	429	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
430	430	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
431	431	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
432	432	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
433	433	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
434	434	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
435	435	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
436	436	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
437	437	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
438	438	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
439	439	Sharon, H. Smith, 3-7	Indigo	
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[illegible]

Symphony No. 125: Modern; Cello Concerto, in C: Tchaikovsky: Russian Variations: Overak: Czech Suite

<p><b>THRATERS</b></p>	<p><b>BARNETT</b></p>
<p>(ADELPHI) 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526,</p>	

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**RESERVE MARINE**  
**WILLIAM H. HARRIS**  
**MICHAEL ALDRIDGE IN**  
**THE LAST OF MRS. CECILY**  
Departed by NIGEL PATRICK  
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, O.  
soldier since 1915 and in action  
in Spain and Italy. He was  
killed in action at the front.  
CHURCHILL, 200, NEWTON, N.Y.

**MISS LESLIE PHILLIPS**  
**ANGELA SCOTT**  
**JOHN ARNATT**  
**JOAN SANDERSON**  
**JOHN POWELL IN RESERVE**  
**WYEMELSON**

**IN THE DRESS**  
**RONALD HARWOOD'S**  
**WILLIAM H. HARRIS**  
**IN THE LAST OF MRS. CECILY**  
Departed by NIGEL PATRICK  
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WILLIAM FRANKLYN in IRA LEVIN'S  
DEATHSTAIR

<p>THE BEST THEATRE "D. T. HALL"          11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-103</p>
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## CND MARCHES BACK

Rallies may come and rallies may go. Trafalgar Square has seen a great many of them over the years. But the massive demonstration of support for the Campaign of Nuclear Disarmament on Sunday afternoon was an event of considerable political significance because it represented the revival of a movement whose activities had such an impact on British public affairs at the beginning of the 1960s. Why has this revival occurred now, and for how long can one expect it to last?

There is no single explanation for the second coming of CND and there will be no general agreement on the relative weight to be attached to the different causes. A principal factor, though, is that critical decisions now have to be taken for the next generation of Britain's nuclear weapons. The essence of Gaiskell's battle is that it was fought and won not simply on the basis of what was prudent for the Labour Party, but also on what was wise for the nation. His victory therefore had reverberations well beyond the party. Unilateral nuclear disarmament became a rejected cause, a conclusion that was confirmed by the Test Ban Treaty of 1963 which appeared to testify to the success of the unilateralist approach. Unilateralism became if not a dead at least very much a peripheral issue for a generation.

That has changed with the dispute over the Trident and Cruise missiles. The argument has been joined once again, with a public many of whom are totally uninfluenced by the previous debate and in circumstances that are different in a number of respects. One is that the international scene seems more forbidding. Twenty years ago the Soviet Union did not possess nuclear parity with the west. Now the possibility of

nuclear war seems a more real threat to life in British towns and cities, as indeed it does to life in every member country of the western alliance. Recognition of this threat is seen in the new preoccupation with civil defence, which is both an acknowledgment of the danger and to many people an inadequate safeguard against it. The threat seems all the greater in the atmosphere of heightened international tension which has followed the invasion of Afghanistan. To many people nuclear war no longer seems a mere abstract possibility against which the balance of terror provides an adequate practical safeguard.

There are other factors which have nothing to do with the intrinsic merits of the unilateralist case. One is the growing strength of the environmentalist lobby against all forms of nuclear energy. This movement has been fed by the controversy over Windscale and the episode of Three Mile Island. It is not confined to Britain; indeed, it is much more influential in such countries as Sweden and West Germany. It represents a widespread international anxiety over the threat presented to society by the increasing reliance on nuclear power for peaceful purposes; and it is natural that many of those who are disturbed by nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should be even more alarmed by decisions which imply that the western world will be relying upon it for defence for at least another generation.

Then there is the current preoccupation with public expenditure. Those who most resent cuts in spending on health, education and social welfare look at the vast sums absorbed by nuclear weapons and conclude that if this money was saved more could be spent on the schemes which they cherish. This

reaction, understandable among many people of idealistic inclination, provides an opportunity for those who wish to manipulate the unilateralist movement for their own political purposes. Twenty years ago CND was based upon strong idealistic sentiments. So it is again now. Then it became entwined in the struggle for power within the Labour Party. The same is happening again. CND is a cause in itself, and it represents more than itself. This makes it hard to estimate how sustained this revival will be. The movement subsided last time in the first instance because of Gaiskell's victory. But when one speaks of that victory one is in fact referring to two developments: his success in argument and in political organization. The consequences of that victory, when sealed by the Test Ban Treaty,

This leads to the conclusion that CND's prospects now will be much influenced by political developments within Britain and by progress towards international arms limitation. The election of a Labour Party leader of unilateralist persuasion, and the consolidation of the power of the left within the party, would do much to strengthen the movement. An agreement between the superpowers would do much to weaken it. Indeed, successive disappointments over arms limitation, and the feeling in many western countries that the major powers have been allowing the arms race to take its course, have been an important factor in the rise of CND and other protest movements. The ratification of Salt Two and agreement on the limitation of theatre nuclear weapons in Europe would do more than anything else to change this trend by doing something to meet the anxieties on which it is based.

## Questions over monetarist strategy

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP

Mr. Rippon's year has passed since I suggested in your columns (November 17, 1979) that a record minimum leading rate of 17 per cent struck at the heart of the monetarist strategy. The balance of monetary policy, fixed and monetary policies has been effectively upset.

"Hot" money which we do not want has artificially pushed up the sterling exchange rate, damaged the competitiveness of our industry and increased unemployment. At the same time the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement has risen by a massive £2,000m or more a year just to service more costly public debt and to pay our additional unemployment and social security benefits. And still the money supply figures, for what they are worth, have gone on rising.

While I welcome the general views expressed in your leading article of

October 25, I do not believe that we can afford to wait even a week for an indication of what next month's figures are going to show. That is to rely yet again on a statistical gamble. On the assumption on which the Government have hitherto relied the one downward move to 16 per cent was either wrong or manifestly inadequate.

ICI are strong enough to survive the first quarterly loss in their history. Other companies are not, and too many have already gone to the wall. A significant reduction in interest rates is required immediately if we are not to sink into further unnecessary recession.

As the Prime Minister said in 1977, the Conservative approach was put very simply by a Chinese philosopher centuries ago: "Govern a great nation" he counselled, "as if you would hook a small fish." Don't overdo it.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY RIPPON,  
House of Commons, SW1,  
October 27.

## How West should react to Soviet fear

From Sir John Lawrence

Sir, As an old Moscow hand I would like to congratulate Michael Binyon on his reporting of the Soviet Union. In particular his article in *The Times* for October 22 on "how the Russians see the world closing in" on them supplies the missing piece in much of our thinking about foreign policy.

I yield to none in thinking that Soviet aggression must be stopped and do not believe this is quite so difficult as is generally supposed. But there is a hidden danger. The leaders of the Soviet Union are running scared and that ought to scare us. If they feel they are being driven into a corner, they may lash out. The Soviet Union is still a super-power, even if one that is past its peak.

I do not believe that the Soviet leaders anticipate an attack from the West. Helped by the Chinese, but they might convince their subjects that the threat is real. And I am convinced that the leaders are frightened by their internal situation. The ideology of Marxism is "exhausted" in the sense that throughout eastern Europe—what ever may be the case elsewhere—neither those who preach Marxism, nor those who hear it, believe in Marxism. The social system founded by Lenin is bankrupt.

The economy is falling behind and there is no cure that does not involve dismantling something that is deemed essential by Marxist Leninists. Let us hope that there will be plenty of bread and potatoes in Russia this winter. It is certain that there will be a serious lack of meat, vegetables, fruit and dairy products.

The technological gap between the Soviet Union and the West is widening rather than closing. Industrial production barely keeps up with the increase of population, but to introduce new methods involves opening up free exchanges with the more advanced Western countries; and that would be dangerous. The colossal waste of resources in the form of foreign broadcasts, free trade unions or free exchanges between scientists and technologists, makes this ever clearer.

Eventually the Soviet Union will evolve into something very different but at present we cannot afford the evolution. Except for the force of interference from outside could drive the present Soviet leaders to a dangerous desperation and it could even rally the Russians round the Kremlin's leadership.

I am not pleading for a soft policy. So long as the Soviet Government fails to honour the oblig-

tions it has already undertaken under the Helsinki agreement and so long as Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan, pressure must be maintained and I suspect, increased. But at the same time it should be made clear to the Soviet leaders that, if and when they join the comity of nations, everything will be done to smooth their path, including arms reductions that go much further than anything yet contemplated.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN LAWRENCE,  
24 St Leonard's Terrace, SW3,  
October 24.

From Mr Patrick Wall, MP for

Haltemprice (Conservative)  
Sir, Mr Binyon's outstanding article (October 22) on the outlook in the Soviet Union is of particular importance at a time when their military might is increasing at an ever-accelerating rate.

The crisis point will arrive when a dictatorship not only feels threatened, but knows that its economy and manpower are failing and that it cannot even feed its own people.

At sea the expansion programme of the USSR is increasing, not only in nuclear submarines but aircraft carriers, battle cruisers and nuclear-powered cruisers, which will enable it to challenge Nato on the surface as well as under the seas.

On land the Soviet Army outnumbered Nato by some three to one in both armour and artillery. In the air the greatly increased fighter bomber and helicopter forces as well as the Backfire bomber and other recently developed aircraft create a further threat. New ICBMs, anti-satellite and anti-missile devices, as well as chemical and bacteriological weapons, complete the picture.

The danger point may well be reached when the new leadership takes over in the Kremlin. The next United States presidential election year, 1984, may well prove the best period to strike; unless events spark off aggression in Poland or in the Middle East before then.

The little hope of avoiding World War III is to show the USSR that aggression cannot pay. To achieve this the present balance, which is tilting ever more against Nato, must be reversed whatever the cost. Time is not on our side and defence must have first priority.

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK WALL,  
(Chairman, Military Committee,  
North Atlantic Assembly,  
House of Commons.

## EMERGENCY IN THE PRISONS

Any legislation hurried through Parliament in an emergency needs to be scrutinized particularly carefully to ensure that it does not go further than is absolutely necessary, both in the scope of the exceptional powers created, and in the adverse effect it may have on individual civil liberties. The Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Bill, which is to be put to the House of Commons today, with the intention that it complete all its stages before going to the House of Lords tomorrow, is, on the whole, a firm but reasonable response to the difficulties which have arisen from the prison officers' industrial action. A joint had been reached when the Home Secretary had to act.

The powers which the Home Secretary is asking Parliament to grant fall into two main categories. The first affects the Army and its facilities. The nature of their training does not qualify officers to take on that part of prison officer's duties which involves close and continuing personal contact with prisoners within the prison confines. So far Mr Whitelaw has indicated that he intends using Army personnel to perform such duties as guarding the perimeter of prisons, running switchboards, and carrying out clerical functions. For that they are suited. The Home Secretary has also raised the possibility that Army accommodation may have to be used to

cope with overflow prisoners. That would bring soldiers into a much closer relationship with prisoners. That may be necessary, but it would impose a much more difficult duty on the troops.

The second batch of powers sought by Mr Whitelaw which affect the administration of criminal justice are complementary to the first. They are designed to relieve the conditions which have necessitated recourse to the Army. Some of the measures in the Bill have long been urged by penal reformers as a means of reducing the number of people in prison. The restrictions on imprisoning fine and maintenance defaulters, for instance, now being put forward as a temporary expedient, could become permanent. Reducing the length of sentences by releasing some offenders nearing the end of their term of imprisonment would also conform to the widely held opinion that many prisoners were being kept in custody for far too long. Obviously, those released under that dispensation in the Bill should not include any who were thought to be dangerous to society. The Home Secretary's power to release, on what amounts to executive bail, prisoners remanded or committed for trial in custody, will, if those so released behave properly and turn up for trial, support the view that bail is sometimes unnecessarily refused by the courts.

In one respect, however, the Bill gives cause for disquiet. It provides that magistrates would have the power to further remand a prisoner in custody in his absence. Under existing law, prisoners on remand normally come before the courts every week, when they are either released on bail, remanded in custody for a further period, or committed for trial. This is designed to allow a prisoner to renew his application for bail, and permits magistrates to deal with any new factors that may have arisen in the meantime, including, although rarely, allegations of ill-treatment. The regular appearance by an unconvicted accused is an ancient and necessary safeguard against injustice and abuse. The law permits exceptions in limited circumstances in cases where the accused does not personally attend court but is legally represented. It is essential that the safeguard of being represented should be incorporated into the emergency Bill. How else could a court be apprised of those matters which the accused wishes to bring before it? If he cannot do that, there is no point in calling his name every week only for him to be further remanded in custody. If, as appears to be the case in some prisons, access by a prisoner to his lawyers is being denied, then the only answer may be to give the Army the additional task of escorting prisoners to court.

From Mr Nicholas Baker, MP for Dorset, North (Conservative)

Sir, I applaud your resolve to mobilise the support of *The Times* staff for a constructive approach to the paper's problems. If withdrawal of the Thomson family from the role of instant supporters helps this, it will be welcome. I recall that you expressed the same resolve before the 11 months' stoppage. However you failed in the agreement which brought the stoppage to an end to achieve a constructive approach to wages and meaning levels or to the introduction of new technology.

Those who read your paper daily wish you good luck in your endeavour to achieve this at a second attempt. But there is one significant difference between the situation now and in 1978.

Your readers now know that, however reluctantly, we can manage without *The Times*. Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS BAKER,  
House of Commons,  
October 24.

From Mr David Barlow

Sir, In extreme, yes, although nobody surely doubts that *The Times* will survive; it is the make-up of the phoenix which eventually arises that should be of paramount concern. What an opportunity now presents itself to transform *The Times* into a truly great and democratic newspaper, pioneering the way ahead not only in publishing, but in industry as a whole in this country.

The man who shape this phoenix must ensure that it does indeed rise above the ashes of Fleet Street industrial relations. I respectfully submit that it is essential that all the unions concerned participate, both professionally and financially, in whatever future financial corporation is formed.

This is the time, right now, to insist that the unions, as well as the management, stand up and be counted by acquiring a sizeable block of shares and at least one seat on any future board of directors. In this way *The Times* will be a truly independent and flourishing newspaper during the next 200 years and more.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID BARLOW,  
Bridge Hall,  
Near Burgess Hill,  
Sussex.

From Mr Alex Harrison

Sir, Why do we who buy *The Times* buy *The Times*? There are accountants, solicitors, financiers and men of business among your readers. If we all got together to pool our resources and to put up the skill and capital, we could form a company as powerful as any in the land.

There are probably a few chaps like myself who wouldn't mind saying words to those who are threatening to destroy the paper. Haven't you a man of business who would be prepared to start the ball rolling?

Yours truly,  
ALEX HARRISON,  
11 Kingsway House,  
King Street,  
Bedworth,  
Warwickshire,  
October 23.

From Mr Graham Don

Sir, The current squabble between magistrates and social workers is both unseemly and unhelpful. The Children and Young Persons Act 1969 undoubtedly diminished the powers of the Juvenile Court and elevated the role of the Children's Officer. But the Act was intended to benefit the children and not to deprive magistrates or local government officers of a surely irrelevant.

The Juvenile Court was founded in 1908, but by 1969 it was clear that the lack of funds ought not to deter us. If half the money lost by tax avoidance were spent on crime avoidance we might well be getting somewhere.

Yours faithfully,  
GRAHAM DON,  
14 Celina Close,  
Buckinghamshire,  
October 24.

directors. In this way *The Times* will be a truly independent and flourishing newspaper during the next 200 years and more.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID BARLOW,  
Bridge Hall,  
Near Burgess Hill,  
Sussex.

From Dr John Hargood

Sir, First, I wish to add my name to the many others who will be writing to support your determination to preserve the future of *The Times* with substantial staff involvement in its control.

Second, may I propose the formation of a body of "covenanting subscribers" of which I would wish to be a founder member, to help with the financial support of the new venture?

Third, I would wish to make just one condition for the continuation of such financial support—that the production costs should be brought into line with the best international practice by adoption of new technology and reasonable manning levels.

Again, best wishes for your fight.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN HARGOOD,  
Cronk Hall,  
Durham.

From Mr Michael Bucks

Sir, May I most heartily endorse Mr George Malcolm Thomson's proposal (October 25), for the formation of the Friends of *The Times* as an authoritative body to represent your readers, not only in connection with the negotiations about to take place but generally in relation to your paper's future, assuming that a solution to the present problem can be found.

Quite apart from the self-evident fact that your readers have such an interest in it, for instance, not difficult to imagine a potential proprietor whose paper one would not buy—a body so formed could play an important part in influencing your readers to subscribe capital in any consensual company which may be formed to publish the newspaper, a company in which, incidentally, it would surely be sensible to allow your printers to invest.

Quite apart from the fact that some of them are probably better able to do so than many of your readers, there is nothing more likely to ensure a sense of responsibility than having one's own capital at risk.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,  
MICHAEL BUCKS,  
20 Whielden Green,  
Aberkham,  
Buckinghamshire.

From Mr R. F. Whale

Sir, The longstanding difficulties of *The Times*, its prospective closure and the proposed profound restructuring which all *Times* readers hope will enable this great newspaper to continue its career seem to illustrate once again that it is only when faced with the direst possible situation that the British people can be induced to undertake fundamental changes in their traditional practices.

In this light the Government's economic policies, which threaten, as it has been said, to put Great Britain Limited out of business, can perhaps be regarded as necessary and in the longer term even hopeful.

Yours faithfully,  
R. F. WHALE,  
29 Hurst Avenue,  
Highgate, NE.

From Mr L. C. Creasey

Sir, How true Dr. Whelan's comments were in your article on the sponsored arts (October 20).

I recently perceived a way of creating income and increasing membership for the British Museum by producing a most useful and colourful fantasia which offered replicas and reproductions (copper, bronze, stone, ceramics, glass and textiles) of their more obviously usable decorative objects d'art. Members were to receive these pieces at preferential price. I suggested that the museum should get the entire benefit of the profit margin generated in the sale of these goods.

The museum did not have sufficient funds to pay for the production of the catalogue or the warehousing and stocking of the objects, I offered to find a sponsor to do this. I wrote to approximately 300 companies taken from *The Times* 1,000 list, including banks, insurance companies, building societies and industry, and to date have drawn a blank.

Amazingly, one of the clearing banks missed the concept completely and suggested that I go to my local branch and borrow the money myself.

Are the banks' needs greater than the museum's?

Yours faithfully,  
LESLIE CREASEY,  
Countrywide Promotions,  
121 London Road,  
Knebworth,  
Hertfordshire,  
October 23.

## The Romans in Britain

From Sir Horace Cutler

Sir, I fancy that gremlins may have altered the sense of the end of Mr Don's letter (October 23) but in any case I must correct one misconception.

I did not leave the auditorium during the preview of *The Romans in Britain*: I stayed to the bitter end and witnessed the desultory and desirous applause.

That I did not care for the play is well known, but it is untrue that my antipathy was to only a portion of it. Taken as a whole, anything less "brilliant and stimulating" would be hard to imagine.

Be that as it may, I am not concerned with the issues of artistic standards, honesty, indecency or dramatic politicking in themselves. My purpose was to question whether any production so lacking in redeeming features (and grossly offensive to boot) ought to be staged at public expense.

It is clear beyond a peradventure (and I have had a heavy postbag) that a large majority of the public is opposed to this use of public funds. Fashionable though it may be to pander to minority tastes and wishes, we have still not reached the stage in civic affairs where to account need be taken of widely-held views.

Accordingly it is inevitable that the GLC should consider its position. I doubt whether anyone would seriously suggest that one glance of judgement should condemn the National Theatre to eternal financial limbo; but short rations often clear the head.

Yours faithfully,  
HORACE CUTLER,  
The County Hall, SE1,  
October 23.

From Dr Oswyn Murray

Sir, As the only reviewer able to rub together two civil words on the subject of Howard Brenton's *The Romans in Britain*, I am impelled to speculate on this strange unanimity and spectacle on the hysterical tone adopted by professional critics, not mere Whitebaited London councillors.

Can it be a gigantic conspiracy on the part of critics and producers, orchestrated by Mel Brooks to fill London's empty theatres with plays pronounced so unappealing that everyone flees to them? Or is it some deep vendetta against the National Theatre? Or is it the neo-fascist attitudes beneath the surface left-wing orthodoxies? Or can it be that the critics feel their virility is threatened by all this beautiful male nudity? Would the reaction have been different if there had been any female nudes in the production?

This is a play, a piece of unsexuality, and should be judged in terms of what it tries to do, not relate the present to the past: if it is a failure, it is a brave and interesting one. How many shipwrecks have there been on the reef of British myth, and how few successes!

In the end we may class the play with Kipling's Puck, Doughty's *Damon in Britain*, or Charles Williams's *Arthurian*, rather than with the Purcell-Dryden *King Arthur* or David Jones's *In Parenthesis*; but we should at least do Mr Brenton the courtesy of discussing him in these terms.

Yours faithfully,  
OSWYN MURRAY,  
Balliol College,  
Oxford,  
October 23.

## Medical school's future

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London

Sir, Mr Ennals (October 27) states that I have asked members of both Houses of Parliament the proposal to close the Westminster Medical School would never have been considered if there had not been a proposal to phase out the academic side of the hospital.

I gave no such assurance. What I did say was that if the acute beds at the hospital were to continue to be needed, that was a factor which would be taken into account. It was taken into account both by the senior medical committee and the planning committee of the university in making their recommendations.

I could not have given any such assurance because decisions about the future of medical schools are not taken by the University of London but by the Senate and Court of the university. I told the meetings which were convened at the House that I was there to listen to representations and would convey them to the relevant bodies of the university. That I did.

Mr Ennals, as a former Secretary of State, will appreciate that when a pressure group fails to get its way the next move is to create doubt and dismay about the recommendations. This has been done and that is what in this letter I am trying to dispel.

Yours etc,  
NOEL ANNAN,  
University of London,  
Senate House,  
Malet Street, WC1,  
October 27.

## Custodial attitudes

From Mr Gareth Williams, QC

Sir, As a consequence of the industrial action taken by the Prison Officers' Association, magistrates are urged not to commit defendants to custody if at all possible, whether by way of sentence or by way of refusal of bail.

Many of those sentencing in the Crown Courts would welcome the power of imposing a sentence of imprisonment which would be served in part, with the remainder in suspension. Section 47(1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977 would allow this where the sentence is one of not less than six months nor more than two years. There are a substantial number of offenders for whom such a sentence would be eminently suitable.

Though the Act is three years old, the Order implementing s.47(1) has never been introduced by the Government. Why not?

Yours faithfully,  
GARETH WILLIAMS,  
Farrar's Buildings,  
Temple, EC4.

## Silent bliss

From Mr Stephen Coulson

Sir, As vergar of a parish church for over three years, it was my pleasure to witness a variety of circumstances for the solemnization of holy matrimony. I have seen wedding receptions, place cheerfully, beautifully, shyly, extravagantly, earnestly and even lethargically. Tardily must rate as one of the most common adverbs, but none so much fun as the wedding that takes place chaotically.

I pray, though, that all the participants will have remained to their partner as I do to you.

Yours sincerely, faithfully and truly,  
STEPHEN COULSON,  
St Edmund Hall,  
Oxford,  
October 21.

## ransplants dilemma

From Mr Jack Ashley, CH, MP for

ack-on-Trent, South (Labour)  
The Chairman of the BBC, Mr George Howard (October 24), adds the main charge against the *Woman's Programme* on brain

ash. While *Panorama* had every right to mount a programme on this subject, it had no right to give a false impression that kidneys were being taken from donors in Britain

who might still have been alive. But that is what it did. Consequently millions of people will remember the details of the programme but the message that people are alive today who had been categorized as "dead".

There is no doubt, however, that none of the four American cases used in the programme would have been considered dead under the British criteria. That is why the programme misled. That is why

kidney sufferers may die as potential donors are scared off and the shortage of kidneys becomes more acute. And that is why the BBC and the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services should take urgent remedial action to reassure a seriously worried public.

Yours sincerely,  
JACK ASHLEY,  
House of Commons, SW1,  
October 24.











## Firm start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 27. Dealings End, Nov 7.  $\S$  Contract Day, Nov 10. Settlement Day, Nov 12.

**Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

## LET THE GIN BE

## Really Dry Gin

**HIGH & DRY**

[illegible]

\* Ex. dividend. \* Ex.all. \* Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. a Interim payment missed. f Price at suspension. r Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. i Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price, adjusted for late dealings. - No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES		Closing Price
Baker Electronics 100 Ord (50)		81-2
Brut Investments		341-21
Seaboard 11% 1987 (14)		120-2
Southwest 12% At 1987 (2)		222-1
Los Valley 10% 94 Rd PT 1987 (-b)		215
RTZ 9% Corp Vols Ld 1995-2000		2111-26
Shackleton Petroleum NPV (51)		113-6
Techway 11% At 1981 (1)		233-2
Western Deep 12% Cum Deb 1995-98 (2)		274-2
Zimbabwe Settlement: Anguly Res		2275

[illegible]

هكذا من الامام





**Stock Markets**  
FT 100 496.1 up 0.6pts  
FT 100 496.1 up 0.6pts  
FT 100 496.1 up 0.6pts

**Sterling**  
\$2.4375 down 25pts  
Index 78.9 unchanged

**Dollar**  
Index 85.1 up 0.4  
DM 1.8797 up 142pts

**Gold**  
\$635.50 up 63

**Money**  
3-mth sterling 16 1/4-16 1/2  
3-mth Euro \$ 14 1/4-14 1/2  
6-mth Euro 14 1/4-14 1/2

**IN BRIEF**

**567m loss  
by GM is  
America's  
worst**

General Motors Corporation has announced a 567m (£236m) loss in the third quarter of the year, a record for any American company. The loss amounted to \$1.95 a share, compared with a profit of \$1.35 a share in the same quarter last year. GM, the world's biggest car maker, lost \$21.4m, or six cents per share, in the third quarter. The loss was the first since the company's 1979-80 financial year, when it lost \$2.86 a share, compared with a profit of \$1.35 a share in the same period of the previous year.

**Liberty shares**  
Peter Cadbury, who has been offered an unpaid offer for his Western Union Holdings, from Bank, has had approaches at least two other offers. One is believed to have come from within Western Union. Mr Cadbury has 10 voting shares and his share is \$5,000.

**Zimbabwe stake**  
Western Engineering Industries, a company in which a new company in which called NEI Cochrane, is the biggest company in Zimbabwe making and pressure vessels and annual turnover is £15m. Holding will cost about £1.5m.

**Liability**  
Outstanding liability of £1.5m to the Department of Industry is now a £22m, with interest at 11.5 per cent a year and repayment on December 31. A parliamentary reply said that £22m was repaid by company on August 8.

**Pont cleared**  
Federal Trade Commission in Washington has ordered dismissal of charges that a Fiat Company sought to pollute the titanium dioxide. It says Fiat's plants were legally based on safety and growth opportunities.

**Chinese crisis**  
The, which has not paid a off its foreign bank debts 1979, faces a financial crisis of \$500m (£250m) package put up by major and a grant of new funds a IMF. It is not known if the country's 200 other will support the rescue.

**Recall 245**  
Ferguson has recalled employees at its Brantford, a foundry, ready to a production on November 3. The company's plants in United States and have been closed since 31.

**Street down**  
Dow Jones industrial closed at 931.74, down on Wall Street yesterday. SDR rates 1.29811, SDR was 0.531076.

**PRICE CHANGES**

new Sect	14p to 147p	Electronics	23p to 785p
Stores	4p to 55p	Parsons Elect	23p to 58p
Grp	21p to 111p	Renwick Grp	20p to 70p
is Dtd	43p to 50p	Sainsbury J.	20p to 565p

**THE POUND**

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buy	sell	buy	sell
2.15	2.06	Norway Kr	12.52
35.30	32.80	Portugal Esc	125.40
7.12	7.12	South Africa R	2.24
2.93	2.83	Spain Ptas	168.00
16.80	13.80	Sweden Kr	10.69
9.85	9.85	Switzerland Fr	4.28
10.51	10.51	USA \$	1.80
4.75	4.54	Yugoslavia Dnr	61.00
115.07	104.00		
12.85	12.19		
220.40	210.00		
547.00	522.00		
5.14	4.91		

**Management and unions protest over threat to chemical industry**

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

Britain's chemical industry is being "picked out" of many export markets by the soaring pound, and the industry's strength in the United Kingdom economy and its international competitiveness is gravely threatened.

This stark and uncompromising assessment has been spelled out by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a letter from the Chemicals Economic Development Committee, whose members include some of the industry's top executives and senior trade union leaders.

On the committee are Mr John Harvey-Jones, a deputy chairman of ICI, which last week announced a £10m loss on its operations in the third quarter of this year, citing the threat to the chemical industry.

The "tough" warning from chemical industry leaders coincided with a similar appeal from Mr Alec Smith, leader of Britain's clothing industry workers, who in a speech yesterday warned of a "runaway" and "unrealistic" increase in the value of the pound against other currencies had stimulated imports and all but destroyed the exporting prospects of Britain's clothing industry.

Sir Geoffrey has been given a warning by the Chemicals Committee that the industry faces a very large fall in its export business once its present orders are completed.

**MacGregor supports steel quotas move**

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

Further government intervention in the European steel industry would be the inevitable consequence of attempts by West Germany to frustrate efforts by the EEC Commission to impose mandatory controls on production levels, Mr Ian MacGregor, British Steel Corporation chairman, warned yesterday.

After the weekend Council of Ministers meeting in Luxembourg, the Commission's plans to invoke the previously unused powers of Article 58 of the Treaty of Paris have been delayed pending further meetings in Brussels tomorrow and another ministerial meeting the following day.

West Germany wanted special steel production excluded from the production quota regime, but other Community states, especially the United Kingdom, insisted that special steels be included. The basis of a compromise which would encompass special steels has been hampered over for consideration at tomorrow's meeting.

"We have a serious problem in the steel industry, and the danger is that the German might win the battle on resisting Article 58 but in so doing could lose the war," Mr MacGregor said in an interview yesterday. He suggested that governments would have to become involved even more deeply in the problems of the steel industry.

**Fair trading query over code of practice for actuaries**

By Margaret Stone

Talks are being held between the Institute of Actuaries (along with its Scottish counterpart, the Faculty) and the Office of Fair Trading about whether or not the actuaries' existing code of practice and professional conduct is in the public interest.

The two sections of the actuaries' code of practice, which appear to be regarded as unacceptable are, first, the way in which actuaries actually seek their business, and second, the corporate form in which actuaries may work together.

Unlike certain other professional services, the existing registered code was not exempted under Schedule 1 to the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1976.

This means that the actuaries have to defend their existing arrangements to the satisfaction of the OFT, or face going to the Restrictive Practices Court.

**Accounting skills replacing sales and marketing men for the top jobs**

As recession bites deeper, more and more companies are appointing financial experts to the hot seat of chief executive. This at any rate is one theory advanced by consultants Heidrick and Struggles for a marked change in the background of recently appointed chief executives and managing directors.

The latest analysis of business appointments shows that chief executives with sales and marketing backgrounds are fast giving way to those with financial experience. While last year 42.5 per cent of chief executives came from sales divisions, the equivalent figure for the first part of 1980 had dropped to 35 per cent. The proportion of financial experts, on the other hand, is rising steeply from only 22.5 per cent in 1979 to 32 per cent this year if bankers are included and 29 per cent if they are not.

According to Mr David Diehl, the chairman of Heidrick and Struggles, "the trend is undoubtedly the effect of a period when recession coupled with high inflation and high interest rates is forcing companies to look harder at good cash management and a reduction in loan debt."

The analysis shows that the bulk of appointments are made from inside the organization concerned and that the proportion has increased from 57 per cent to 75 per cent. This figure agrees with that of a recent study produced jointly by the British Institute of Management and Institute of Personnel Management which shows that for recruiting man-

**Chancellor admits to MPs that underlying growth rate is now running at 19% annually**  
**Money supply is double Government's target**

By Melvyn Westlake

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted to a Parliamentary select committee last night that the underlying rise in the money supply since February had been nearly double the Government's target.

It had increased at an annual rate of 19 per cent, even after allowing for some distortions related to the removal of the "corset" controls on bank deposits.

However, the Chancellor told the all-party House of Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee, that the situation would improve in coming months, and there was no case for changing the basic strategy.

Sir Geoffrey implied that the growth target for the money supply this year of 7 to 11 per cent was unlikely to be met. This target would be modified next month when the Government came to review its policies for monetary control.

In his statement to the committee, the Chancellor said that the underlying growth rate of sterling M3—the measure of money supply that the Government seeks to control—during the six months to September may have been about 19 per cent, or 19 per cent at an annual rate.

This estimate of the underlying increase is higher than many other informed guesses. The actual increase in recent months, before allowing for distortions (caused by bank loans being channelled in ways that evaded the "corset" controls), but subsequently counted in the money supply) was around 23 per cent at an annual rate.

The Chancellor had been invited to appear before the committee, which is examining the Government's monetary policy, after the surge in monetary growth this summer.

This surge occurred shortly after Sir Geoffrey's last appearance before the committee, when he told MPs that money supply was "probably" under control. MPs felt that the Chancellor should be invited to return and explain what had gone wrong.

**West Germany urged to give Deutsche mark free rein**

From Peter Norman  
Jonn, Oct 27

West Germany's five leading economic research institutes today urged the federal bank in Frankfurt to stop intervening to support the Deutsche mark on foreign exchange markets and accept if necessary a temporary devaluation of the currency to create conditions for a more expansionary money supply policy.

This advice, contained in the institutes' autumn report on the West German and world economies, came on a day when the federal bank was expected to intervene within the European Monetary System to support the mark against the French franc. It sold \$15.4m at the official midday foreign exchange fixing in Frankfurt to limit the dollar's climb against the mark.

The five institutes from West Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Kiel and Essen predicted an upturn in the mark in the longer term. Germany's low inflation rate and the prospect of a drop in the country's current account balance of payments, which is expected to reach DM30,000m this year, should influence markets and result in a nominal revaluation of the currency over 1981 they said.

But Professor Norbert Walter of the Institute for World Economics at the University of Kiel told a press conference in Bonn that a short-term mark devaluation would be acceptable because it would permit the German central bank to ease the monetary breaks and bring down interest rates.

The five institutes are not government bodies but they have considerable prestige and tend to set the tone for the annual round of soul-searching on economic affairs that afflicts West Germany every autumn and winter.

In their report the institutes said the federal bank should be freed from its dilemma of having to keep monetary policy restrictive to sustain the exchange rate. This policy had resulted in money supply growth falling below the level needed to maintain an optimum degree of economic activity.

Since July, West Germany's key monetary indicator—the central bank money stock—has been increasing at a rate below the 5 to 6 per cent growth target. It is expected to reach DM30,000m by the end of the year.

Sir Geoffrey said the most important single factor in the acceleration in monetary growth had been a jump in the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR). This would be much smaller during the rest of the financial year than in the past six months, he declared.

If private borrowers could rely less on the banks and more on share and debenture issues, as the source of necessary finance, monetary growth would slow down further.

The Chancellor would not predict the likely size of the PSBR for the whole of the current financial year, but reminded MPs of the action that had been taken to keep public expenditure under control. He was pressed to show how the Government could possibly expect the PSBR to fall next year as planned in the medium term financial strategy.

One of the committee's advisers has suggested that the PSBR in the 1981-82 financial year will be around £14,000m, about twice what the Government had been aiming at.

The questioning did not elucidate a clear answer on this point. The Chancellor did give some indication that he expected pay rises in the public sector to be about 8 per cent. He was asked whether increases in pay for public sector employees would have to be consistent with the 6 to 10 per cent target for money supply growth next year and agreed that it would.

He said that although the present recession was painful to industry, any alternative policy would ultimately be worse. He blamed the present difficulties of industry on the world recession, the high exchange rate for sterling and the failure to make necessary adjustments in the past to raise productivity.

The strength of sterling reflected a combination of factors, many having their origin in events abroad, Sir Geoffrey said. The present rate of sterling was the product of the balance of supply and demand in the market and not one the Government had sought as a matter of policy. But the Government did not have the option of managing the rate at some desired level.

The institutes said the federal bank must fix a higher and more definite money supply goal for next year and recommended a 6.5 per cent rise in central bank money stock on a year-to-year basis and an average annual increase of 6 per cent for 1981.

The institutes also urged both sides of industry to settle for modest wage increases next year and stressed that it was essential for the government to control public spending and limit its borrowing needs. However, they warned against Bonn attempting any abrupt "wonder cure" for the German economy.

The institutes' specific forecasts for 1981 were predictably gloomy. Unemployment is expected to increase, particularly in the first half of next year, so that on average 1.1 million will be out of work in 1981, bringing the average unemployment rate up to 5 per cent from 4 per cent this year.

In real terms there will be no increase in gross national product in 1981 compared with this year, after a slowdown in growth rate to two per cent in 1980 from 4.5 per cent last year.

In the first half of next year Germany's gnp will drop by a real 1 per cent compared with the first half of this year but in the second half of 1981 there should be a year-to-year growth of 1.5 per cent.

The rate of "consumer price increases" is expected to drop to 4 per cent with year from 5 per cent in 1980 with the rate of increase slowing during 1981.

On the crucial question of Germany's balance of payments, Professor Walter said that improvement had already been made during the early summer this year and, although the expected drop in the current account deficit might not appear too dramatic, it would coincide with a worsening of the payments position of most of Germany's trading rivals.

The institutes' report is hedged with uncertainties. The first assumes that the Gulf war will not last too long, that oil prices will rise next year by no more than the world's general rate of inflation, that world trade will tend to stagnate until late 1981 and that most countries will be less determined to defend their exchange rates as unemployment rises.

**Plessey awarded £150m contract for UK defence communications**

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology Editor

A £150m-plus initial production order for a new tactical communications network for the British Army and the Royal Air Force in Germany—claimed to be the largest single United Kingdom defence communications contract yet awarded—was announced yesterday by Plessey, the electronics group.

Total value of production contracts for the system over the next few years could amount to about £500m. Plessey is acting as prime contractor and will receive slightly over half the contract amount with the remainder going to a group of subcontractors including Standard Telephones & Cables, Marconi Space & Defence Systems, BICC General Cables, Alcatel, Marshall of Cambridge, and Marconi.

The production commitment comes after a seven-year period in which the system, known as Parmigian, was developed by the same industrial team. Development of the system, which is a tactical communications link with the RAF's Harrier vertical take off strike force.

Plessey and its subcontractors have agreed to market the Parmigian system, or similar system based on Parmigian technology, in joint bids in export markets. Mr Chorley admitted yesterday that

**US wage settlements fuel inflation fears**

From Frank Vogel  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Oct 27

Overall productivity in the United States in the third quarter of this year rose for the first time since last 1978. But in the manufacturing sector alone it showed another sharp quarterly drop, according to the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

In a separate report the bureau said that the average rate of first-year pay rises in major settlements negotiated by trade unions in the first nine months of this year was 9.7 per cent, compared with 9 per cent in the same period last year.

Many economists fear that this rising trend of wage settlements will ensure double-digit inflation in the United States in 1981.

Overall productivity rose by a seasonally adjusted 1.4 per cent in the third quarter. The last quarterly rise was 0.3 per cent in the last three months of 1978. Overall private business productivity has declined by 0.5 per cent in the past 12 months.

Productivity in manufacturing fell by 2.7 per cent in the last quarter after a decline of 4.7 per cent in the second quarter. Over the past 12 months productivity in manufacturing has fallen by 2.9 per cent.

The sharpest declines have been seen in the durable goods side of manufacturing where in the last quarter the drop was 3.8 per cent.

Data for wage settlements, covering almost 3 million workers for 1980, do not include estimates of potential wage increases under cost-of-living adjustment clauses. For the first nine months of this year the settlements concluded involved such clauses for 33 per cent of the workers.

First-year negotiated wage adjustments in contracts with such clauses averaged 8.2 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent in 1979, while the average for contracts without such clauses was 11.9 per cent compared with a 1979 level of 10.1 per cent.

The latest trends of unit labour costs in American business are the subject of broad concern. Some Government and Federal Reserve Board officials are convinced that some form of incomes policy is vital to restrain the upward trend of wage settlements and so bring down the rate of inflation.

The current system of voluntary wage guidelines may have helped to restrain settlements but today's data suggest that they did not help sufficiently.

There appears to be growing interest at the Fed and in some White House quarters for a tax incentive programme of income policy under which tax cuts are given as the reward for voluntary wage and price restraint.

**Rising American interest rates push up the dollar**

By John Whitmore  
Financial Correspondent

The rise in dollar interest rates continued to attract international money into the American currency yesterday. The dollar jumped almost 15 pence to close at 1.8797 Deutsche marks, while its index against a basket of currencies closed 0.4 higher at 85.1.

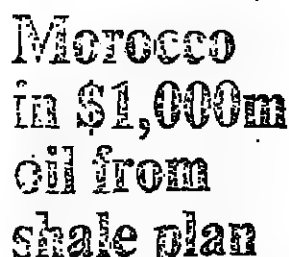
Although sterling started the day strongly against the dollar, rising above \$2.45 at first, it later fell back to finish the day 25 pence lower at \$2.4375. Its trade-weighted index closed unchanged at 78.9 after touching the Friday peak of 79.3 during the morning.

The further rise in dollar interest rates comes after another disappointing set of

**IMPORTANT SALE OF SHARES IN AN INSURANCE COMPANY IN SPAIN**

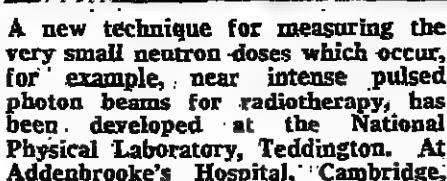
This is a Spanish company with a large volume of premiums and delegations throughout the country, the central office being in Madrid. Suitable for all branches, would consider sale with possibilities for extending the additional percentage on agreement. Direct contact. For further information contact Telex No 4333 PRO E.





## Hongkong deficit

## Technology News



the method has been tested with a linear accelerator (above) used for the radiation treatment of cancer. The dose is calculated by measuring radioactivity produced at gold foils at the centres of polyethylene spheres of various sizes.

An attempt to tackle the first of these problems is represented at Redhill in a

The CITB says the proposal pay little regard to the practicality for transferring expenditure to industry at a time of severe and continuing recession. It also says that the proposal could have a "serious, even terminal" effect on

Other recommendations are that the scope of the boards should be widened to take in public sector organizations. In particular the scope of the CRIB should be widened to cover the public works departments of local authorities, the works departments of health

Joseph last night that provides employers' interests were adequately represented would support the Government's scheme.

In Germany, the number of foreigners employed fell by no less than \$50,000 between 1976 and 1978 with the return of the "guest workers" exacerbating the already severe problems of the developing countries like Turkey: measures to promote early retirement and retain the young in education and training accounted for further 440,000 in 1978. The same was true though to lesser extent in France.

If such factors are taken

He is correct in saying that we are currently out of stock of our main careers publication and the reason is simple—a temporary shortage of funds. The institution is, after all, a voluntary body and finances its extensive information services from the money provided by its members, a fact which is often overlooked.

The phrase elicits a Pavlovian response from the guts of a well-trained reader of the right-thinking press. "It's come to a hybrid, misanthropic state, suffering from the British disease. Yet again, British industry is proving uncompetitive, we are induced to smirk. What are these seditious cost cuts for? protectionist measures, lower interest rates that blast our economy against the hurricane of economic smog, smog which, like refiner's fire, burnishes, un-

From My J. E. Humphrey  
Sir: Oh, no. Please, no. (Mr. Humphrey, a 30-year-old, 5-foot-10-inch, 160-pound, black man, said the amount of luggage she carried is already too much of a mis-  
er and heard in air travel. Down the narrow gangways the offer-  
ders come with everything  
seemingly from Himalayan be-  
camps to North Sea oil rigs.  
"Steady: if it falls out it will  
murder you," I barely said: as  
an air hostess, about to open  
an overhead locker in a search  
for space. (A metal folding  
chair and a lot of other hard-  
ware fell just off the plane.  
"Someone had her neck broken  
recently," she replied. "It's

From Mr Derrick R. Walker

Sir, In response to Mr Milner's letter (October 24), I have done some calculations which suggest that the income derivable from many types of cheques may not be substantial as he suggests.

In the past year, I find I have used eight cheque-books, or a total of 200 cheques. There are approximately 22 million current accounts in the United Kingdom, and if 200 cheques per year can be taken as a fair average, this indicates a net traffic of 4,400 million cheques per year through the clearing banks.

From Mr. P. H. Webster  
Sir, The Manpower Services  
Commission recommends that  
employers of the printing and  
publishing industries pay the  
operating costs of the Printing  
and Publishing Industries Training  
Board (PPITB).  
But the Manpower Services  
Commission has not referred to  
the surplus levy of £2m made  
by the Printing and Publishing  
Industries Training Board, where  
the levy itself had been  
reduced. This bonus was not  
returned to industry.  
Does the Manpower Services

From Mr Alan Downes  
Sir, T. I. Raleigh's announce-  
ment that they may have to  
make six hundred men redundant  
in their Nottingham works due  
to lack of demand for their  
works due to lack of demand  
for their bicycles seems a bit  
odd, with their run in the  
"Tour de France" this year.  
Following their victory, pub-  
licly celebrated with champagne,  
the company declared themselves  
very pleased with their  
growing penetration of  
the European cycle market  
as a result of their professional

From the Chairman of the Wales Gas Board. Those of us with experience of federal statutory area boards sharing authority with one gas council must have come the decision of the Secretary of State for Energy to retain the 13 statutory independent gas councils and the 13 and the latter October 2, supporting it from Mr. George Rufford of the Eastern Board. Sadly for gas, its boards have been abolished and the structure of British Gas is now yet another big pyramid with the gas council at the top, the public sector subject to the defects Mr. Rufford exposes.

The original structure of area boards with participation by members with experience of industry and consumers in their area kept the industry in close contact with the consumer. Development of the area gas areas was in the main continuous and those of us formerly serving

From Mr. M. Benrassasi  
Sri. British Telecom have  
increased their telex rental  
from £125 to £225 per quarter,  
which is more than 80% in  
a year and yet I observe that  
the press in general are keeping  
quiet on this extravagant  
increase.

Even taking into account the  
current rate of inflation, this  
increase defies all logic.

The Post Office Users Assoc-  
iation has been asked if they  
have rejected this increase, but  
because of tacit acceptance by  
the Industry Secretary they  
cannot afford to refuse to  
influence the Post Office.

It is the declared policy of  
this Government to place  
financial burdens on telex  
users.

Yours faithfully,  
M. BENRASSASI  
c/o St Agustines Avenue,  
Widely, Wexford  
Widely, N43 7WU

is true of Wales. Subsequent years when steel was added to the pyramidal industries further strengthened national feeling and completely justified your forecasts. The new element of violence of expression and action has now to be added. The pyramidal concept must be replaced by the concept of nationalism in the Celtic countries.

The strength and benefits of regional diversity, enterprise and experiment, again to be seen in the original gas industry structure, and the same is to be seen from all the public industries with monolithic pyramidal structures.

Yours faithfully,  
**W. MERVYN JONES**  
Chairman, Wales Gas Board  
1944/1970  
Bryn-Bir  
Fairwater Road  
Llandudno  
Gwynedd  
October 27

## Nine months results to 30 September 1980

Results (Unaudited)	1st 9 months 1980	1st 9 months 1979	Full Year 1979
	£ MILLION	£ MILLION	£ MILLION
Group Sales	1,358.1	1,192.7	1,621.3
Group Trading Profit	67.4	47.9	66.0
Interest Charges	1.2	2.7	2.8
Group Profit (after interest)	66.2	45.2	63.2

Strong cash flow reinforced by sale of Warriner & Mason grocery wholesaling subsidiary. Group well placed for new major diversification.

Profits up 60%. Benefits from rise in market share and switch to king size cigarettes. Previous year distorted by strike in Northern Ireland.

Companies in the UK and Italy made steady progress and have not been seriously affected by economic recession.

Had mixed results. UK exports did well as did Niemeyer exports to Germany. Overseas subsidiaries' results down overall, only Ritmeester showing small improvement.

UK operations affected by weak home demand and strength of sterling. Overseas companies achieved excellent results. Division ahead 17% on 1979.

Companies generally have done well, but sales rather sluggish in Forbuoy. The Warriner & Mason grocery wholesaling business in England and Scotland was sold, but successful Northern Ireland business with greater local strength retained.

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هَذَا مِنْ رِأْسِ



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Plessey beats the cutbacks

Companies involved in electronics, defence and telecommunications have been all over the place in this year of recession. Electronics because it is one of the few industrial sectors which is growing. Defence and telecommunications because the bills are paid from the public purse and spending is being rising.

Not surprisingly Plessey, an electronics company heavily involved in both defence and telecommunications and which yesterday announced a £150m contract for its armigerous battlefield communications system which could be worth £500m in the next year, has been a lively performer in the stock market, with an order book the envy of many a hard-pressed engineer.

The FT All-Share index has risen by over a third so far this year, and Plessey's share price has risen by more than twice as much. Others in the sector have also performed exceptionally well. Among the others Racal has outpaced the market by a

operate as a partnership, although Vickers da Costa which has been incorporated for eight years, reckons its public persona aids its international side, even when the annual reports of recent years have shown what a difficult and unprofitable business stockbroking can be.

On top of that Capel-Cure, like Wedd Durlacher which went back to a partnership four years ago, was finding it increasingly difficult to replace retiring principals who held a significant stake in the company as younger newcomers were often financially unable to buy out their predecessors.

Interest charges on partnership loans are also tax-deductible, which makes a great deal more amenable to providing funds to a new partner. From the worker participation standpoint, brokers are happier to reward those directly involved in producing their revenue rather than an outside group of shareholders, while the partnership approach also helps to bind perhaps footloose staff to the firm.

Finally, remembering the demise of the proposed mergers between Greiverson Grant and Scrimgeour last year and Vickers da Costa and Capel-Cure, garden is 1974 which both founded on the difficulties of amalgamating partnerships and limited companies, suggests that Capel-Cure, with its new-found dynamism, may be looking acquisitively at its rivals once again.

## Money markets

### Diverging trends in Europe

The Bank of England's reminder to the banks that they must maintain the minimum reserve asset ratio requirement on a daily basis made funds very much more readily available for the discount market yesterday—bank call money placed with the houses qualifying as a reserve asset. For a change the houses were able to pick up all their funds comfortably below the 16 per cent level. The ease in the discount market was still not fully reflected in the interbank market, however, where overnight rates were still fluctuating at anywhere between 16½ and 20 per cent.

While the United Kingdom authorities are wrestling with the technicalities of monetary control, European interest rates are being dictated by more conventional forces, in particular foreign exchange and balance of payments considerations. For the past few weeks the French authorities have been acting as the odd man out in basing up domestic rates as their weapon for defending the franc at the same time as running a sizable budget deficit.

The Government has been using all its muscle as the largest borrower in the French money markets to call the tune in interest rates, issuing bonds for example carrying a much higher coupon than is really necessary to lever up interest rates.

Yesterday, however, the French authorities had to backpedal a little, allowing money market rates to ease in an effort to support the Deutschmark, which has come under increasing pressure, falling close to its floor in the European Monetary System.

The continued strength of the dollar is causing the German authorities all sorts of problems—the Bundesbank had to sell \$15,400m yesterday to keep the rate in touch with the DM 1.88 level—and the five leading West German economic institutes are now suggesting almost the unthinkable, that the Deutschmark should be devalued to enable interest rates to be cut in order to get the economy moving ahead again.

Not for the first time the equity market appears to be out of touch with the real economy, with share prices moving into new high ground on the very day the worst unemployment figures since the war were announced last week. While the stockmarket also seemed blithely to ignore it, ICI's third quarter loss also crystallized one of the main difficulties of British manufacturing industry that the Government may be able to do something to ameliorate, when it blamed an overvalued currency for its troubles.

The trade figures continue to show that export volume is holding up rather better than expected, but there must be many sectors of industry selling overseas at very little profit simply to hold onto market share. Important as the domestic market is, more than two-fifths of industrial profits came from exports and overseas subsidiaries last year.

Exporters seem to have been pinning much of their faith in keeping volume up on the hope that sterling will fall as interest rates start to come down. Last week's performance of sterling seemed to indicate that even when there are widespread expectations of a fall in interest rates, they are having less and less effect on the currency.

## Hugh Stephenson

# A simple prediction on public spending

The season of public expenditure cuts is once again upon us. The characteristics of this season are now much too obvious to require much emphasis. Stories begin to appear in newspapers of this or that spending minister fighting some heroic battle to defend his or her programmes.

By October leaked stories about the horrors in store for those least able to protect themselves in society tend to show up in *The Guardian*, or of unacceptable cuts in the defence budget in *The Daily Telegraph*.

Members of Parliament of various persuasions and interests will soon be heard in the House of Commons demanding assurances from the Government that this or that programme will not suffer, whatever the outcome must be.

This year there has been an important variation. Leading defence

cut documents to the Press Association seem somehow to be institutionalizing the process rather formally. The future that has resulted shows once again how confusing the presentation of public spending figures is for those who wish to use them in public debate.

Since public spending planning is done for the most part in "real" terms we can and do have the paradoxical position that the amount of money spent on defence rises by substantially more than the going rate of inflation and yet in the process of putting things together next year's White Paper this gets scored as a public spending cut. Much heated debate then takes place about why the Government is failing to live up to its commitment to increase defence spending year by year.

It is a process which generates little pressure to use money in a cost-effective way. If the pay of a soldier in BAOR

were to be doubled overnight, this would not show up directly as an increase in spending on defence, because in real terms the Government is still only providing one soldier to the Rhine Army.

Equally, however, if the Royal Navy was to say that it does not after all want the most expensive possible frigate complete with all the latest gadgetry, because they have been persuaded that something rather cheaper can carry out the required defence function just as well, that would register as a defence spending cut, though the security of the realm would in no way be diminished.

Since the debate with the Treasury within Whitehall is then conducted not in terms of money, or even increases and decreases on this year's outturn for any particular programme, but in terms of cuts or increases in what was planned last year for next year the

link with reality becomes even more tenuous.

Overall, it is possible, I believe, to look at the track record of public spending cuts in 1979 and predict from it quite clearly what will happen. It will be in three stages.

First, the Prime Minister and the Treasury will demand huge cuts, the word this time is £2,000m. Secondly, there will not be anything so unseemly as a Cabinet revolt, but the Government will settle for cuts that are less than half that total and dress up the figure a bit by adding in some more sales of assets. Thirdly, the eventual outturn will fail to reflect even these cuts.

I shall cut out this little prediction from the paper and keep it by my side. This time next year, on the confident assumption that this column still exists, it will be compared with what actually has transpired.

The latest in an occasional series of ethnic minorities at work in Britain.

It would be hard to imagine two more strikingly different places than the scorched plains of the Punjab and Stornoway, the chill capital of Gaelicdom.

But over the past 30 years small groups of Pakistanis have made the unlikely migration between the two and quietly have become part of the Western Isles community.

The first arrivals were traders, drawn by the annual open air market. They came struggling with suitcases bulging with goods off the boat from the mainland. Their success has been a tribute to their tenacity as businessmen.

The town seemed at first to be oddly hostile: cold, damp, and populated by Gaels.

They were quick to master a few key words. "Briadh", which means lovely. "Aluinn", which would say to describe their colourful materials. That they knew to be the Gaelic word for beautiful.

They noted the penchant Hebridean matrons had for hats; fine hats with just a hint of flamboyance about them. That would give the westerner a restrained touch of individuality. Nothing ostentatious, of course, the hat had to be just so, neither plain, nor peacock, a hat that one could decently pray in.

The traders invariably hit the right note, language and religion was so contrary to those of Hebridean folk. "I think there were a few murmurings from the pulpit about strange temples if the Pakistanis stayed, but that quickly died down, and they have been no temples in the town since."

Folk in the Western Isles are a lot broader minded and widely travelled than many realise. A shopkeeper told me: "Stornoway men had actually served abroad at some time either in the forces, or in the



Church Street, Stornoway where four of the Pakistani-owned shops in the town are located.

# From the Punjab to the Western Isles

merchant navy. "Someone arriving who happened to be a different colour was not so odd to them. In fact, many admired their pluck. How many of us would have made a living in the Punjab selling from a suitcase? It really was quite courageous."

Mr Sardar Mohammed recalled arriving in Stornoway in 1951 when he was a young man. "I had a friend here already who was a trader. What he said about this place made me want to come here. It was difficult at first, because everything was so strange and different. The work was hard, I had to get up at 5 am every day except Sunday so I could catch the first bus into the countryside outside Stornoway".

One lonely brown man with his huge suitcase of goods trudging from door to door when there were often cold and

empty miles separating the doors. It seemed at first too alien and too different from the life he had known in Pakistan where his father had a farm. Slowly, he grew to like the countryside of Lewis and Harris, the strange islands with their bleak emptiness that seemed so often to be like a cold desert. But from the people there was warmth and great courtesy and appreciation that someone should bother to go all the way to their doorstep with goods to sell.

Mr Mohammed worked through the intricate bus timetable so that he could return to Stornoway, his suitcase generally a good deal lighter when he set out, on the last bus back to town. It was often a 15-hour day.

Six years after coming to Stornoway he flew back to Pakistan to marry, and returned

with his wife and his mother. By then, the small enclave of shops in the town owned by Pakistani traders was known affectionately as Mohammed Ali. The oddness of Far Eastern traders setting up shop in Stornoway quickly became an unremarkable fact to the locals.

Mr Mohammed now has four children, aged between 12 and five years. His daughter, Zerga, aged 10, won first prize at a Gaelic speaking competition. "They are learning Gaelic at school, but mainly speak English with Hebridean accents, and they also know Urdu. It is very cosmopolitan, but we all feel very strongly that our home is now here. I am a British subject, but I feel that I belong to this place," he said.

The business has prospered. All the family are involved and

everyone puts a lot of effort into it. They stay open to give service when most other shops in town are closed. The family now live in a comfortable home away from the shop where at busy times Mr Mohammed employs half a dozen extra local people to help.

"I suppose there are about 60 men, women and children in the Pakistani community, some from the families that settled a long time ago. We are only a small number and there are no problems," he said.

Others thought the easy co-existence between the two communities happened because the Pakistanis kept themselves to themselves. "Really we do not join in very closely, there is a polite distance between us, because of our culture. If that is the right word, which is so different. We are hardly 1 per cent of the population here. We are Muslims and although some of the community are not very religious, they know there is a division."

"There have not been any mixed marriages and I do not believe there should be that contact. It does not work in the long term and it is bad for the children. We have our different ways, but that does not prevent us getting on well with the host community", I was told. Children integrate more easily. One Pakistani girl won a place at Aberdeen University from the local secondary school.

The Pakistani traders have spread their small empire to about nine shops in town which sell drapery, footwear, and groceries. Mr Niaz Mohammed, one of the senior members of the community and a testifier, opened one of the town's first licensed grocers.

A colleague explained: "The difficulty is that Stornoway is a long way from anywhere. It costs a lot to bring goods in, and buying by mail order may mean paying more for the postage than for the article itself. When someone provides a service and increases the variety available the customers appreciate it. It does not really matter who provides that service but we are happy to try."

Ronald Faux



John Clark, chairman of Plessey.

and GEC by over a quarter while components among component distributors has outperformed by 27 per cent. There are, however, those in the market who are becoming increasingly wary of the electronics sector, who feel that ratings are being out of hand and shares becoming ridiculously expensive in spite of the better average earnings prospects.

Recent profusion of leaks and rumours of defence spending cuts—and with the element looking for savings, the telecommunications programme must also be a vital victim—have added to this uneasiness.

Far the moratorium on ordering used in August seems to have had little effect on companies involved in defence, there is the possibility it will be added and now the Treasury is buying up in future spending.

While the major equipment programmes likely to be the last affected—the missile contract, apparently offered to us before the moratorium took effect, being ahead of all—and within the defence commitment, spending on electronics is likely to be one of the fastest growing areas, the sector cannot be totally unscathed.

Important question, however, is what his means for the stock market? National funds with long-term horizons been buying the electronics sector use they forecast real growth there and to increase their exposure in this area of mind it matters little to them whether they pay 15 or 20 times prospective earnings or whether defence cuts will eat profits growth from say 20 to 15 per cent a year.

## el-Cure Myers

### verting to a tnership

Cure Myers' decision to revert to a ership after five years as a limited ay highlights the impact the Govern- changes in personal taxation have in one area of the market, albeit a one.

The change, which has been backed groundswell of opinion from Capel- own workforce, is a direct result of duction from 83 to 60 per cent in the te of income tax. There is now little ive for a stockbroking firm which e constant generation of capital to pay corporation tax at 52 per cent the bulk of its partners is liable for ore in personal tax compared with uch higher rates in the past.

eed, too, as a limited company to e annual accounts and allow rivals e in technicolour, the strengths and eses of the business is one reason to

# The collapse of Argentina's tractor industry

## Tony Emerson

Buenos Aires

In 1977, Argentina's tractor industry was the jewel of her economic recovery; a record number of 25,800 tractors were produced in that year and 1,800 were exported.

A World Bank survey found that her tractor factories were producing with an added value of 35 per cent less than the international average. Argentine farmers could buy a tractor with the same amount of wheat as their American counterparts. The four competing factories—subsidiaries of Massey Ferguson, John Deere, Fiat and Deutz—were working to full capacity and Massey Ferguson was completing a new \$5m assembly plant.

But times have changed. Massey Ferguson and Fiat have ceased production while John Deere will do so at the end of the month. All three are speaking of a gradual and partial distribution of spares and imported tractors. Deutz is closing down at the end of the year. In the first eight months of this year only 2,320 locally built tractors were sold and they cost the farmers twice as many bushels of wheat as they did in 1977.

What went wrong? The same President and the same Minister of the Economy are in office, ostensibly preaching the same philosophy of free market responsibility. But even in Britain governments have preached the same philosophy while applying totally different economic policies.

In 1977 the Argentine government had reduced inflation from 50 per cent a month to 8 per cent a month by controlling money supply and wage increases. Credit was also cheap in that interest rates were lower than price rises, and that, combined with cheap labour, caused a manufacturing boom that moved up all door employment and obliged industrialists to pay under-the-table bonuses to their employees.

But at the beginning of 1978

foreign exchange market, the parity against the dollar was fixed by a crawling peg devaluation which was well below the rate of inflation.

In theory, competition by imports and the corset effect on exports would make internal price rises conform to the rate of devaluation. As it turned out, the 75 per cent of goods and services unaffected by foreign trade continued to have their prices pushed up by 7 or 8 per cent a month and the whole burden fell on farming and part of industry.

As the gap between inflation and the exchange parity widened, the Argentine peso was sustained by high interest rates which allowed returns of 30 to 40 per cent on investors' dollars and gave the financial sector a spectacular killing.

A policy of high interest rates and an overvalued currency may have been good for bank profits, but it proved a disaster for those parts of the economy which export. In Argentina farm incomes depend on the price which farmers get for the produce exported, and as that diminished in real terms, so did their demand for tractors.

By 1980 sales of new models were running at 15 per cent of the 1977 level. Nor could the

tractor factories compensate the fall in home demand by exporting themselves; the progressive devaluation of the peso meant that merely adjusting their prices according to internal inflation they were charging twice as many dollars this year as in 1977 and pricing themselves out of the market.

With a break-even point of 350 tractors a month exclusive of financial costs, the situation became impossible. Moreover, the investments undertaken in the boom of 1977 generated their own financial burden without any benefits and in most plants raised the break-even point to 700 tractors a month.

For a while the industry soldiered on. They knew that other productive sectors of the country were being ruined by the economic policy, and they hoped that combined efforts would change that policy. But with funds flowing into Argentina to take advantage of the interest bonanza, Dr Martinez de Hoz's economic team has felt the strong urge to pursue measures and arguments that do not come from the financial sector.

In the meantime any victim of the policy is dismissed as inefficient—whatever the evidence to the contrary.

the government was frightened by a mini-recession which resulted from too tight a squeeze on the money supply in the previous quarter. At the same time the banking lobby took charge of the economic policy and increased the money supply and the country's financial resources.

The central bank gave up control of the money supply and printed banknotes to finance a monetary compensation fund that was distributed to those financial institutions which accepted interest-bearing deposits. Since licensed financial institutions also received a 100 per cent state guarantee for their depositors, the result was that the central bank issued money to whoever was willing to pay most for it.

The weapon to fight inflation became the exchange rate, and after a short period of "dirty floating", during which the government intervened in the

foreign exchange market, the parity against the dollar was fixed by a crawling peg devaluation which was well below the rate of inflation.

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# Business Diary: Fredy Fisher bows out • Silent TV

eristent rumour of a at the helm of the al Times were con- last night with the news edy Fisher, editor since stepping down.

r will remain a of the FT's parent Longman and will be a director of the at bank Warburg work- the international side.

ave been here 23 years I have edited the paper for years", he said last. "How does one feel leaving any job which is greatly enjoyed?"

58, I shall be 39 in d if I was going to have career it was now." news was broken to the staff by memorandum, w editor, and by all s an extremely popular for the job, is Geoffrey 46), the present deputy who takes over on 1.

is a former FT in- dition and New York ndent with a long on the paper broken work for the old In- Reorganization Cor- and British Leyland. e else could an editor ad say, as Fisher did, departure had rather than what ed to be the West Riding where most of his new colleagues hail.

Another tyke is joining the ranks of the Yorkshiremen who dominate the higher echelons of the beleaguered British Steel Corporation. Colin Barker is leaving his roots at IIT Europe, where he has been group general manager (Consumer Products) since last year, to join the BSC as managing director, finance at the beginning of next month.

Barker was previously finance director with IIT's British subsidiary, Standard Telephones and Cables. He has also worked in top financial jobs with Ford Motor and Associated Portland Cement.

Ian MacGregor, the corporation's chairman, has been looking for a new finance man since he took over the industry's most unenviable job in the summer.

The appointment, which does not carry board membership, releases Frank Holloway from the finance role which he has been combining with responsibility for supplies and transport.

Barker joins the so-called "Yorkshire mafia", led by BSC's deputy chairman Bob Scholey. Barker's youth spent at Eilat, rather than what used to be the West Riding where most of his new colleagues hail.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority grows ever more touchy these days as the languid drama of franchise renewals draws to a close.

The final outcome is likely to be as predictable as much of the channel's output, but IBA's Knightsbridge headquarters is intent on maintaining the secrecy of its deliberations.

Director general Sir Brian Young has been telling his people all about journalists in a short note headed "Talking to the press" which has more than a smack of the headmaster's study about it.

Members of staff should not make appointments to meet journalists nor answer telephone inquiries from them unless there has been prior consultation with Information Division", the note stipulated.

"Calls" from journalists should be answered with an offer to refer to an immediate reference to Information Division. It is not sufficient to report a conversation afterwards because statements may have been made, which contradicts the information has been serving in the fast moving context of authority decision."

This exhortation to beware of idle talk also applies when dealing with staff from the ITV companies.

Strange news from that most conservative of bodies, the Brewers' Society. The guardian of the nation's beer producers has decided that its member companies must come clean about the strength of their brews.

The breweries will be told this week that they must display on labels and hand pumps the gravity of the beer. The new "cash-conditioned", which has been rather freely applied recently, is to be tightened up. And if the beer makes its way to the drinker through the application of carbon dioxide a sign must tell the poor soul so.

The society has stoutly short of other recommendations, such as signs pointing out that at last one best-selling British beer owes its head to an ignominious seaweed compound, but one remains pleasantly surprised at any such voluntary regulation.

Sadly, the strength labelling will end the popular southern custom of dealing with the northern scepticism about the strength of beers brewed south of Peterborough, namely the rapid injection of a few pinpts of one of the stronger southern ales into the disbeliever.

Such is the price of progress.

Britain's fishmongers are an improving race, according to Alan Davidson, the diplomat and academic turned gourmet who has penned *North Atlantic Seafood*, launched by Penguin yesterday.

At the paperback's launching in Fishmongers' Hall some representatives of the trade and of the White Fish Authority got the first actuous bit, they had tasted—but Davidson claimed, the British public and their suppliers are already experimenting with fishy things they would not have touched a few years ago. Davidson, formerly with Britain's delegation to Narn and once our man in Laos, revealed rather alarmingly that there have been experimental importations of armoured catfish from the Amazon.

The scaly beasts are slip down the middle and slumped flat on a griddle to cook inside their leathery skins.

There can be no doubting the monarch-to-be's dedication to finding out how British industry ticks. Today, Prince Charles visits the Department of Trade for a 45-minute briefing on company law and 30 minutes with the D-I press office. . . . Uneasy lies the head. . . .

David Hewson

## Extracts from Lord Kissin's Chairman's Statement

- An exceptional loss arising from the settlement of a claim by a subsidiary caused profits to fall below the level achieved last year.
- The Company has built up a major international service business in a relatively short time which has great potential.
- Our International Services comprise: Loss Adjusting, Marine Services, Cargo Inspection, Non-Destructive Testing and Inspection, Consulting and Laboratory Services, Freight Forwarding and Transportation.

	Year to 31.3.80	Year to 31.3.79
Fees and Turnover	£47.7m	£45.2m
Profit before Tax	£3.1m	£7.0m
Earnings per Share	8.2p	14.3p

## Esperanza Limited

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary, Esperanza Ltd, International House, Nine Square, 26-28 Creechur Lane, London EC3A 5ED.



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Electricals and oils strike confident note

The market made a firm start on the new account yesterday maintaining its upward drive despite some profit taking later.

Equities encountered further selective buying, which, coupled with stock shortages, made for a lively start to the session. Electricals and oils were again in favour but reluctance to chase prices higher resulted in small amounts of profit taking around midday.

The strong pound continued to encourage investors in the hope that the Government may decide to cut interest rates in the near future. But today's CBI report is expected to make gloomy reading.

In the event, the FT index which had risen 2.0 at 11 a.m. eventually closed only 0.6 up at 496.1.

Gilt had a rather scrappy session with profit taking leaving its mark during the afternoon. In long, dealers reported a firm start over Friday's absence of a new "tap". But gains of up to £1 soon gave way to falls of £1.50. Shorts on the other hand, reported rises of up to £1.50 in a thin market.

Leading industrialists continued to make the most of the recent rally in ICI which has rebounded after its disclosure of third-quarter losses. However, prices were of the top by the close helped by the softer opening trend on Wall St.

Nevertheless, ICI still managed to advance a further 4p to 340p while Bencal, a major stock of late, improved 2p to 149p. Plimsom jumped 10p to 210p in a thin market, with Reed International putting on 8p ahead of figures today. Other rises included Courtauld, 1p to 57p. Biff's up a similar amount to 281p, and Lucas 3p to 183p.

Electricals received an early boost with the announcement of an £150m defence contract from Plessey. However, the shares failed to respond and closed 4p easier at 267p. But GEC, 3p higher at 267p, Rascal, 1p to 343p, Thorn-EMI 4p to 356p and STC 3p to 479p all benefited. Among second liners, Electromotors leapt 29p to 785p in a thin market after announcing the closure of its subsidiary Reading Windings last Friday. Farnell Electric was another high flyer, jumping 24p to 394p also on stock shortage.

Menswear group, J. Hepworth & Son eased a couple of pence to 98p yesterday ahead of analysts' full-time figures. Analysts are going for profits of £6m against £5.6m, while British Land could increase its 4.99 per cent stake on any sign of weakness.

On the bid front, Giltsur climbed 8p to 112p on suggestions that it was about to receive a counterbid to the one from Transport Development down 3p to 77p. The claim was totally denied by the Giltsur board.

Shares of Monument Securities

were suspended unchanged at 31p, pending talks which might lead to an offer and Renwick added 7p to 70p amid reports that the Tebbitt Group was interested in buying the group's boat-building interests. Renwick has already received an agreed bid from A.A.H.

Speculative interest was directed at Polly Peck, up 9p at 146p, Lee Cooper 10p to 153p, Utd Carriers 10p to 228p and Fitzwilliam 8p to 44p.

A better than expected profits performance gave a 10p filip to Pochins at 205p with Lamont firming 1p to 16p. But the lower profits and diminished dividend clipped 4p from Tern-Consulate at 34p. Disappointing trading statements also clipped 2p from Walter Lawrence at 80p and 25p from Tharsis Sulphur at 150p.

But Peter Brotherhood had gained 14p to 140p ahead of figures and mood. De Rosa Rue added 20p to 500p, in a thin market, for a similar reason. Meanwhile, the publication of the annual report saw Campart International put on 2p to 58p.

The leisure sector was again in buoyant form with Horizon Travel rising 14p to 357p following a share handout and

new concessions for shareholders.

But Ladbroke dipped 4p to 245p on profit taking after its recent strong rally, while Plessey held steady at 175p.

Stock shortages again saw stores make progress under the lead of GUS 'A' up 5p to 475p and Debenhams 2p to 87p. Marks & Spencer firmed 1p to 116p as Bantalls rose 4p to 33p among second liners. In foods, Tesco slipped 4p to 52p and a new low on the back of adverse comment. But Associated Dairies advanced 5p to 128p ahead of tomorrow's annual meeting at J. Sainsbury's raised 20p to 555p and Bejam put on 8p to 11p both ahead at figures due out soon.

Banks spent a fairly active day amid hopes of a cut in M.L.R. in the none too distant future. The big four clearers had Barclays 6p stronger at 461p, Midland 7p to 350p, Lloyds 6p to 346p and National Westminster a similar amount at 416p. Hambros ended the day unchanged at 624p after an early flurry of activity, but Royal Bank rose 4p to 360p and 15p to 173p after comment on a possible merger. Standard

& Chartered were also sought after among overseas issues rising 13p to 652p.

The prospect of cheaper interest rates soon also encouraged hire purchase groups with Wagon Finance gaining 5p to 43p, UDT, 1p to 43p and Provident 4p to 152p.

Associated Leisure's share price has climbed in the last week from 128p to 144p, reflecting the likelihood of the increase in the "one-armed bandit" currently under consideration by the Home Office. Hopes about interim results next month and takeover speculation are also included in the price.

The recent interest in oils tapered off slightly yesterday after a firm start, as profit taking left prices slightly off the top at the close. BP was 2p heavier at 464p, Ultramar 7p stronger at 480p and Lasso 3p better at 847p. Speculative interest was also expressed in Barmat, up 6p to 200p while among second liners, Cambridge Petroleum rose 40p to 360p for a similar reason.

Equity turnover on October 24, was £166.92m (19,844 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Plessey, 8p, Royal Bank, 4p, Lloyds, 6p, Capel, GEC, Marks & Spencer, Rank Organisation, Shell, Ultramar, Associated Leisure, Bowater and Burnham.

Traded Options: Total contracts amounted to 1,322 during a quiet trading session. Imperial Group on 240 basis, the highest. Petroleum rose 40p to 360p for a similar reason.

Traditional options also had a quiet day although calls were made in UDT at 4p with a put arranged in Tesco at 4p.

## Walter Lawrence falls but hopes to hold payout

By Margaret Pagan

Pretax profits at Walter Lawrence, the construction and housebuilding group, slid 33 per cent to £609,000 in the first six months of the year.

Turnover rose from £25.8m to £31.5m. An interim gross dividend of 3.5p is declared and the group hopes to maintain an annualized gross dividend of 10p for the year. The share price dropped 2p to 80p.

Despite the downturn in the construction industry, the East Anglian group reports an increased contribution from the housebuilding and quarry sectors, with particular growth in first-time home market and renovation work.

Mr Terence Davis, the deputy chairman and financial director, said yesterday that orders are at present comparable to the first part of the year. Demand is expected to be strong next year, he said, reflecting the decline in public authority contracts which are



Mr John Redgrave, chairman of Walter Lawrence.

now about 50 per cent of the group's turnover.

The group's manufacturing interests at Gordon Tools and Sheffield Street Products made out their own reduction in losses during the six months, and five of the six depots of

Walter Plant Hire have been closed. Closure and redundancy costs for 200 staff have been estimated at £600,000 and will be included as an extraordinary item in the full year accounts. The rationalization plans should allow the operations to break even in the full year, he said.

Houses built in Surrey on the market at £25,000 to £30,000 for first-time buyers have proved to be selling better than "second-time" houses, Mr Davis said.

Renovation work, with a lower turnover but higher profit margin, is seen as an expanding area which will be of greater importance to the group in the months to come. Contracts in the public sector are "standing by" but are expected to be lower in the next two years, in line with public expenditure cuts.

Interest charges in the period were £443,000 and Mr John Redgrave, the chairman, pointed out that any reduction in interest rates would be beneficial to the group.

## Monument in bid talks

The board of Monument Securities, which runs the industrial laundry machinery business Universal Towels is negotiating with a potential bidder.

Meanwhile, the shares have been suspended at 31p, pending talks which might lead to an offer and Renwick added 7p to 70p amid reports that the Tebbitt Group was interested in buying the group's boat-building interests.

Renwick has already received an agreed bid from A.A.H.

## Loans hope for small businesses

By Bryan Appleby

Mr. J. Bentley, Secretary of State for Industry, small business campaigners have formed a working party to press their case for loan guarantees.

The working party, which will have meetings with the D.O.I., the Department of Trade and the Treasury, consists of representatives of the Co-operative Bank, the Trustee Savings Bank, both of whom have said they are in favour of loan guarantees, the Tory Small Business Bureau, the UIC and Mr Graham Sennock, an economist specialising in small businesses.

Meanwhile the clearing banks have told the UIC they will give any loan guarantee scheme "sympathetic consideration".

This was in response to proposals from the UIC to issue a document issued by the Bank of Information Service called "The Banks and Small Firms" which the UIC claimed was a direct attempt to head off pressure for loan guarantees.

Mr J. Bentley's move on Renwick

By Catherine Gonn

Following the Tebbitt Group's acquisition of nearly 10 per cent of the Renwick Group on Friday, Mr John Bentley, Tebbitt's chairman, has requested a copy of the share register, presumably to send a circular to shareholders last night.

An agreed bid for the Renwick Group from fuel distributor and co-owner of Western Fuel A.A.H. was announced on October 20. Both companies reached an agreement last week to Tebbitt's unexpected interest.

In a letter to Mr William Tebbitt, chairman of A.A.H., Mr Bentley indicated an interest in Renwick's boat-building and travel subsidiaries on Friday. But he was unwilling to discuss any plans Tebbitt may have.

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## Fidelity Trust buys into Solicitors Law

By Philip Robinson

The recent flurry of share buying of troubled entities, and the Solicitors Law Stationery Society, has prompted market speculation that the group is sorting out its trading problems, particularly those of Canadian associate, Richard De Boo, which it has bought in the past year, and is trading at a loss.

Those doing some of the buying were the Fidelity Unit Trust, part of the world's largest mutual fund concern, the Fidelity Group of Boston, which set up in the United Kingdom last year. It has tucked away 150,000 shares, about 13 per cent of the equity, into its "special situations" fund in the hope of a bid from outside or a decision by the Thomson family to mop up the 50 per cent they do not already own.

It was Thomson business interests which sold Solicitors Law a half-share in Richard De Boo for £295,000 in January, 1979. A few months later, De Boo computerized its accounting and only earlier this month it became apparent that De Boo was trading at a substantial loss last year.

Solicitors Law's share of the losses, £50,000 in 1979, prompted the group to make a £190,078 provision in the

## Concessions improved at Horizon

By Margaret Pagan

Horizon Travel yesterday improved concessions for its shareholders in the hope of increasing the number of small investors, and doubling the use of the scheme by existing shareholders.

From December the discount available to a travelling shareholder is 10 per cent on a maximum holiday value of £1,000. To qualify for the discount a minimum of 750 shares need to be held, half the previous number. The shares must be owned for six months before travelling compared to the current 12 month period.

The shares rose 14p to 357p on the news. Horizon also announced a capitalisation issue of two new shares for every one held on November 14. Several hundred of the company's shareholders use the discount every year.

This year, M & G has reduced its stake from 6.5 to 3 per cent and is thought to have found willing buyers at the lower levels.

Solicitors Law's share price has come down from 40p to 19p this year, although it recently recovered to 25p. A bid price of 40p would be greeted with a sigh of relief.

## No interim from Tern-Consulate

By Margaret Pagan

Following a big drop in interim profits, the Tern-Consulate shirt manufacturing group is not paying an interim dividend, against 2.85p gross last year. The group is a final of a similar amount.

Sales in the first six months of 1980 were only slightly higher at £3.25m, compared with £3.25m, but pretax profits fell from £205,000 to £33,000. Basic and loan interest more than doubled, from £47,000 to £98,000.

The chairman, Mr Peter J. Barden, reports that the expected downturn in trading since the last year was more severe than anticipated, although to judge by the recent results of Tern's competitors in the United Kingdom he believes that the company's performance "is not without merit".

Currently, there appears to be a slight improvement in demand, although United Kingdom customers are continuing to reduce their own stock levels. However, the group's future remains secure and it is well set to take advantage of a return to a normal pattern of demand.

Overseas expansion by English China Clays

By Our Financial Staff

Pre-tax profits slowed down in the third quarter of the year for the tobacco giant, Camellia, an American Brands subsidiary.

The group's trading profit is virtually unchanged at £17.3m compared with £17.2m for the three months, to September. Sales rose by 13 per cent to £467m against £412m.

The slowdown in the rate of growth over the first six months of the year came despite the boost given by pre-Spicer spending and was in line with a forecast by Mr Stuart Cameron, the chairman, earlier in the year. Pretax profits for the nine months are, however, ahead of last year's level by 46 per cent at £56.2m.

The group, Mr Cameron said, has a strong cash flow which has been reinforced by the sale of the Warriner and Mason Grocery Wholesale subsidiary.

## Gallaher profit marks time

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## Gough Cooper slips into loss

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## Commodities

cones were very quiet. Prices per  
 Nov. 50.30-50.50; Dec. 50.25-  
 50.50; Jan. 50.25-50.50; Feb. 50.25-  
 50.70-50.80; July, 60.00; Aug., 71.00;  
 Sept., 72.00; Oct., 72.00-72.50;  
 1936-37, 66.50-76.00; April, June,  
 and July, 72.00-73.00; 1937-38,  
 60.00-61.00; 1938-39, 57.00-58.00.  
 10 lots at 51 tonnes, 107.00-110.00.  
 BER PHYSICALS were very quiet.  
 Prices per 100 lb.—Spot, 56.50-  
 57.00; Jan., 56.50-57.00; Feb.,  
 56.50-57.00; March, 56.50-57.00;  
 1,075-77, Jan. 1, 110-11; March,  
 1, 110-11; April, 1, 110-11; May,  
 1, 105-107; June, 1, 105-107; July,  
 1, 105-107; Oct. 1, 105-107; 1936-37,  
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 100-101; 2107-08, 100-101; 2108-09,  
 100-101; 2109-10, 100-101; 2110-11,  
 100-101; 2111-12, 100-101; 2112-13,  
 100-101; 2113-14, 100-101; 2114-15,  
 100-101; 2115-16, 100-101; 2116-17,

### LME metal stocks

Stocks in the London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in troy ounces): Copper fell 1,000 to 124,500; ur. rose 390 to 124,500; lead rose 950 to 79,950; zinc rose 1,700 to 66,525; aluminium 4,775 to 42,123; nickel fell 24 to 4,658; silver rose 50,000 to 27,260,000.

### French retail prices

The French retail price index rose by 0.9 per cent in September compared with a rise of 1 per cent in August and 1.5 per cent in July, the statistical institute said in Paris. Over the 12 months-ended in September, the retail price index has risen 13.6 per cent.

### £15m aid for Israel

Orders worth £15,467,000 were placed with British industry in September, arising directly from grants and loans to developing countries under the British Government's aid programme, according to the Overseas Development Association.

## Sterling: Spot and

	Market rates 1685 "crangey" October 27	Market rates October 28
New York	\$2,340-0000	\$2,340-00
Montreal	\$2,850-8770	\$2,850-88
Wassenaar	4,485-8000	4,485-80
Brussels	73-50-00	73-50-00
Copenhagen	14-05-18	14-05-18
Paris	12-10-00ssp	12-10-00
Frankfurt	4-57-00	4-57-00
Lisbon	124-20-125 00s	124-25-00
Madrid	163-00-00	163-00-00
Milan	218-20-218 1/2	218-20-00
Oslo	15-03-12	15-03-00
Stockholm	15-03-12	15-03-00
Switzerland	30-37-70	30-37-00
Tokyo	518-32-00	520-21-00
Zurich	32-42-00	32-42-00
	31-12-00	

BANK OF ENGLAND INDEX 100.			
E.M.S. Currency Rates			
	ECU	currency	franc
	central	unit	unit
	£	¢	fr
Belgian franc	39.7287	41.0627	—
Danish krone	7.4238	7.98159	—
German mark	3.40763	3.5664	—
French franc	8.47400	5.0921	—
Italian lire	2.54362	2.7124	—
Spanish peseta	0.56604	0.5935	—
British lira	1157.79	124.75	+

+ change up for the ECU, therefore currency  
 \* adjustment for sterling's weight in the divergence figure.  
 † adjustment calculated by The Times.

## Euro-\$ Deposits

12-month, 12% 3/4; 3-month, 11% 3/4;  
 6-month, 11% 1/2; 1-month, 11% 1/4;  
 3-month, 10% 3/4; 6-month, 10% 1/4;  
 12-month, 10% 1/4.

## Send Forward

Canada \$1 : US \$0.8533-0.8535

**ates**

	% change	difference
net	adjusted	plus, minus
20	+1.55	1.53
04	+0.69	1.64
74	+1.06	1.125
08	+0.29	3.300
13	-1.35	3.913
30	+0.59	1.65
SC	+0.67	0.05

positive change denotes weak

REECT, and for the lira's wider e

**gold**

it filed: am. \$533.31 an ounce

gold price: \$524.50

underground: \$534-557

54-238.00.

underground (new): \$180-182 (less 5

5).

Australia	2,872-2,862
Bahamas	0.00-0.03
Bahia	9.00-9.00
Finland	100-100.7
Greece	12.34-12.30
Hong Kong	not available
Iran	0.00-0.00
Malaysia	3.21-3.20
Mexico	5.00-5.00
Netherlands	2.47-2.46
New Zealand	5.00-5.00
Saudi Arabia	5.00-5.00
Singapore	1.00-1.00
South Africa	1.00-1.00

Standard MLR 10%	
and 37/40	
Bank Rate 10%	
Low 10%	
High 10%	

Treasury Bills (Oct. -	
1 month	13%
3 months	13%
6 months	13%
1 year	13%

Bank Bills (Discount)	
1 month	13%
3 months	13%
6 months	13%
1 year	13%

12% - 1944	3 months - 16%
13% - 1945	6 months - 17%
14% - 1946	9 months - 18%
15% - 1947	12 months - 19%
16% - 1948	15 months - 20%
17% - 1949	18 months - 21%
18% - 1950	21 months - 22%
19% - 1951	24 months - 23%
20% - 1952	27 months - 24%
21% - 1953	30 months - 25%
22% - 1954	33 months - 26%
23% - 1955	36 months - 27%
24% - 1956	39 months - 28%
25% - 1957	42 months - 29%
26% - 1958	45 months - 30%
27% - 1959	48 months - 31%
28% - 1960	51 months - 32%
29% - 1961	54 months - 33%
30% - 1962	57 months - 34%
31% - 1963	60 months - 35%
32% - 1964	63 months - 36%
33% - 1965	66 months - 37%
34% - 1966	69 months - 38%
35% - 1967	72 months - 39%
36% - 1968	75 months - 40%
37% - 1969	78 months - 41%
38% - 1970	81 months - 42%
39% - 1971	84 months - 43%
40% - 1972	87 months - 44%
41% - 1973	90 months - 45%
42% - 1974	93 months - 46%
43% - 1975	96 months - 47%
44% - 1976	99 months - 48%
45% - 1977	102 months - 49%
46% - 1978	105 months - 50%
47% - 1979	108 months - 51%
48% - 1980	111 months - 52%
49% - 1981	114 months - 53%
50% - 1982	117 months - 54%
51% - 1983	120 months - 55%
52% - 1984	123 months - 56%
53% - 1985	126 months - 57%
54% - 1986	129 months - 58%
55% - 1987	132 months - 59%
56% - 1988	135 months - 60%
57% - 1989	138 months - 61%
58% - 1990	141 months - 62%
59% - 1991	144 months - 63%
60% - 1992	147 months - 64%
61% - 1993	150 months - 65%
62% - 1994	153 months - 66%
63% - 1995	156 months - 67%
64% - 1996	159 months - 68%
65% - 1997	162 months - 69%
66% - 1998	165 months - 70%
67% - 1999	168 months - 71%
68% - 2000	171 months - 72%
69% - 2001	174 months - 73%
70% - 2002	177 months - 74%
71% - 2003	180 months - 75%
72% - 2004	183 months - 76%
73% - 2005	186 months - 77%
74% - 2006	189 months - 78%
75% - 2007	192 months - 79%
76% - 2008	195 months - 80%
77% - 2009	198 months - 81%
78% - 2010	201 months - 82%
79% - 2011	204 months - 83%
80% - 2012	207 months - 84%
81% - 2013	210 months - 85%
82% - 2014	213 months - 86%
83% - 2015	216 months - 87%
84% - 2016	219 months - 88%
85% - 2017	222 months - 89%
86% - 2018	225 months - 90%
87% - 2019	228 months - 91%
88% - 2020	231 months - 92%
89% - 2021	234 months - 93%
90% - 2022	237 months - 94%
91% - 2023	240 months - 95%
92% - 2024	243 months - 96%
93% - 2025	246 months - 97%
94% - 2026	249 months - 98%
95% - 2027	252 months - 99%
96% - 2028	255 months - 100%
97% - 2029	258 months - 101%
98% - 2030	261 months - 102%
99% - 2031	264 months - 103%
100% - 2032	267 months - 104%
101% - 2033	270 months - 105%
102% - 2034	273 months - 106%
103% - 2035	276 months - 107%
104% - 2036	279 months - 108%
105% - 2037	282 months - 109%
106% - 2038	285 months - 110%
107% - 2039	288 months - 111%
108% - 2040	291 months - 112%
109% - 2041	294 months - 113%
110% - 2042	297 months - 114%
111% - 2043	300 months - 115%
112% - 2044	303 months - 116%
113% - 2045	306 months - 117%
114% - 2046	309 months - 118%
115% - 2047	312 months - 119%
116% - 2048	315 months - 120%
117% - 2049	318 months - 121%
118% - 2050	321 months - 122%
119% - 2051	324 months - 123%
120% - 2052	327 months - 124%
121% - 2053	330 months - 125%
122% - 2054	333 months - 126%
123% - 2055	336 months - 127%
124% - 2056	339 months - 128%

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 931.74, down 11.85 points. Declines outnumbered advances by 15 to 10, with 358 issues unchanged. The average share price fell 52 cents to \$26.90. The S&P 500 index dropped 1.08 points to 73.82.

Volume eroded to 34,650,000 shares, well below Friday's substantial 40,000,000.

Experts said there was no specific news behind the downturn. Rather, it reflected a general current view about industrial earnings and the possibility of a fresh energy crunch arising out of the Middle East. It also was a reaction to the further interest rate rises.

[illegible][illegible]

\*A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

Stocks in the London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes, except silver, which is in troy ounces): Copper fell 1,000 to 124,500; tin rose 590 to 4,710; lead rose 950 to 79,950; zinc rose 1,700 to 66,525; aluminium fell 1,175 to 42,125; nickel fell 24 to 4,698; silver rose 50,000 to 100,000.

**French retail prices**  
The French retail price index rose by 0.9 per cent in September compared with a rise of 1 per cent in August and 1.5 per cent in July, the statistical institute said in Paris. Over the 12 months ended in September, the retail price index has risen 13.6 per cent.

**£15m aid orders**  
Orders worth £15,467,000 were placed with British industry in September, arising directly from grants and loans to developing countries under the British Government's aid programme, according to the Overseas Development Association.

The French retail price index rose by 0.9 per cent in September compared with a rise of 1 per cent in August and 1.5 per cent in July, the statistical institute said in Paris. Over the 12 months ended in September, the retail price index has risen 13.6 per cent.

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1979-80  
100% Low

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes
Sterling	78.9	-36.7
£ dollar	83.1	-8.1
Canadian dollar	50.5	-17.5
Swedish	100.0	-23.0
Belgian franc	113.2	-
Danish kroner	103.9	-6.4
Deutsche mark	149.9	+41.0
French franc	134.6	+79.0
Guilder	100.0	+39.3
French franc	91.3	-6.7
Lira	58.8	-82.1
Yen	135.2	+32.6

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement, December, 1971.

BANK OF ENGLAND INDEX 100.			
E.M.S. Currency Rates			
	ECU	currency	franc
	central	unit	mark
	100	100	100
Belgian franc	39.7287	41.0627	+
Danish krone	7.2338	7.98159	+
German mark	3.40763	3.5664	+
French franc	8.47400	5.9082	+
Italian lire	2.54362	2.72154	+
Spanish peseta	0.56604	0.52035	+
British lira	1197.79	1213.79	+

\* change in % for the ECU, therefore currency unit.

\* adjustment for sterling's weight in the divergence figure.

\* adjustment calculated by The Times.

## Irish Pounds

## Euro-Dollars

100% call, 12% 31 day, 7% 90 day, 4% 180 day, 3% 1 year, 2% 18 month, 1% 24 month, 1% 36 month, 1% 48 month, 1% 60 month, 1% 72 month, 1% 84 month, 1% 96 month, 1% 108 month, 1% 120 month, 1% 132 month, 1% 144 month, 1% 156 month, 1% 168 month, 1% 180 month, 1% 192 month, 1% 204 month, 1% 216 month, 1% 228 month, 1% 240 month, 1% 252 month, 1% 264 month, 1% 276 month, 1% 288 month, 1% 300 month, 1% 312 month, 1% 324 month, 1% 336 month, 1% 348 month, 1% 360 month, 1% 372 month, 1% 384 month, 1% 396 month, 1% 408 month, 1% 420 month, 1% 432 month, 1% 444 month, 1% 456 month, 1% 468 month, 1% 480 month, 1% 492 month, 1% 504 month, 1% 516 month, 1% 528 month, 1% 540 month, 1% 552 month, 1% 564 month, 1% 576 month, 1% 588 month, 1% 600 month, 1% 612 month, 1% 624 month, 1% 636 month, 1% 648 month, 1% 660 month, 1% 672 month, 1% 684 month, 1% 696 month, 1% 708 month, 1% 720 month, 1% 732 month, 1% 744 month, 1% 756 month, 1% 768 month, 1% 780 month, 1% 792 month, 1% 804 month, 1% 816 month, 1% 828 month, 1% 840 month, 1% 852 month, 1% 864 month, 1% 876 month, 1% 888 month, 1% 900 month, 1% 912 month, 1% 924 month, 1% 936 month, 1% 948 month, 1% 960 month, 1% 972 month, 1% 984 month, 1% 996 month, 1% 1008 month, 1% 1020 month, 1% 1032 month, 1% 1044 month, 1% 1056 month, 1% 1068 month, 1% 1080 month, 1% 1092 month, 1% 1104 month, 1% 1116 month, 1% 1128 month, 1% 1140 month, 1% 1152 month, 1% 1164 month, 1% 1176 month, 1% 1188 month, 1% 1200 month, 1% 1212 month, 1% 1224 month, 1% 1236 month, 1% 1248 month, 1% 1260 month, 1% 1272 month, 1% 1284 month, 1% 1296 month, 1% 1308 month, 1% 1320 month, 1% 1332 month, 1% 1344 month, 1% 1356 month, 1% 1368 month, 1% 1380 month, 1% 1392 month, 1% 1404 month, 1% 1416 month, 1% 1428 month, 1% 1440 month, 1% 1452 month, 1% 1464 month, 1% 1476 month, 1% 1488 month, 1% 1500 month, 1% 1512 month, 1% 1524 month, 1% 1536 month, 1% 1548 month, 1% 1560 month, 1% 1572 month, 1% 1584 month, 1% 1596 month, 1% 1608 month, 1% 1620 month, 1% 1632 month, 1% 1644 month, 1% 1656 month, 1% 1668 month, 1% 1680 month, 1% 1692 month, 1% 1704 month, 1% 1716 month, 1% 1728 month, 1% 1740 month, 1% 1752 month, 1% 1764 month, 1% 1776 month, 1% 1788 month, 1% 1800 month, 1% 1812 month, 1% 1824 month, 1% 1836 month, 1% 1848 month, 1% 1860 month, 1% 1872 month, 1% 1884 month, 1% 1896 month, 1% 1908 month, 1% 1920 month, 1% 1932 month, 1% 1944 month, 1% 1956 month, 1% 1968 month, 1% 1980 month, 1% 1992 month, 1% 2004 month, 1% 2016 month, 1% 2028 month, 1% 2040 month, 1% 2052 month, 1% 2064 month, 1% 2076 month, 1% 2088 month, 1% 2100 month, 1% 2112 month, 1% 2124 month, 1% 2136 month, 1% 2148 month, 1% 2160 month, 1% 2172 month, 1% 2184 month, 1% 2196 month, 1% 2208 month, 1% 2220 month, 1% 2232 month, 1% 2244 month, 1% 2256 month, 1% 2268 month, 1% 2280 month, 1% 2292 month, 1% 2304 month, 1% 2316 month, 1% 2328 month, 1% 2340 month, 1% 2352 month, 1% 2364 month, 1% 2376 month, 1% 2388 month, 1% 2400 month, 1% 2412 month, 1% 2424 month, 1% 2436 month, 1% 2448 month, 1% 2460 month, 1% 2472 month, 1% 2484 month, 1% 2496 month, 1% 2508 month, 1% 2520 month, 1% 2532 month, 1% 2544 month, 1% 2556 month, 1% 2568 month, 1% 2580 month, 1% 2592 month, 1% 2604 month, 1% 2616 month, 1% 2628 month, 1% 2640 month, 1% 2652 month, 1% 2664 month, 1% 2676 month, 1% 2688 month, 1% 2700 month, 1% 2712 month, 1% 2724 month, 1% 2736 month, 1% 2748 month, 1% 2760 month, 1% 2772 month, 1% 2784 month, 1% 2796 month, 1% 2808 month, 1% 2820 month, 1% 2832 month, 1% 2844 month, 1% 2856 month, 1% 2868 month, 1% 2880 month, 1% 2892 month, 1% 2904 month, 1% 2916 month, 1% 2928 month, 1% 2940 month, 1% 2952 month, 1% 2964 month, 1% 2976 month, 1% 2988 month, 1% 3000 month, 1% 3012 month, 1% 3024 month, 1% 3036 month, 1% 3048 month, 1% 3060 month, 1% 3072 month, 1% 3084 month, 1% 3096 month, 1% 3108 month, 1% 3120 month, 1% 3132 month, 1% 3144 month, 1% 3156 month, 1% 3168 month, 1% 3180 month, 1% 3192 month, 1% 3204 month, 1% 3216 month, 1% 3228 month, 1% 3240 month, 1% 3252 month, 1% 3264 month, 1% 3276 month, 1% 3288 month, 1% 3300 month, 1% 3312 month, 1% 3324 month, 1% 3336 month, 1% 3348 month, 1% 3360 month, 1% 3372 month, 1% 3384 month, 1% 3396 month, 1% 3408 month, 1% 3420 month, 1% 3432 month, 1% 3444 month, 1% 3456 month, 1% 3468 month, 1% 3480 month, 1% 3492 month, 1% 3504 month, 1% 3516 month, 1% 3528 month, 1% 3540 month, 1% 3552 month, 1% 3564 month, 1% 3576 month, 1% 3588 month, 1% 3600 month, 1% 3612 month, 1% 3624 month, 1% 3636 month, 1% 3648 month, 1% 3660 month, 1% 3672 month, 1% 3684 month, 1% 3696 month, 1% 3708 month, 1% 3720 month, 1% 3732 month, 1% 3744 month, 1% 3756 month, 1% 3768 month, 1% 3780 month, 1% 3792 month, 1% 3804 month, 1% 3816 month, 1% 3828 month, 1% 3840 month, 1% 3852 month, 1% 3864 month, 1% 3876 month, 1% 3888 month, 1% 3900 month, 1% 3912 month, 1% 3924 month, 1% 3936 month, 1% 3948 month, 1% 3960 month, 1% 3972 month, 1% 3984 month, 1% 3996 month, 1% 4008 month, 1% 4020 month, 1% 4032 month, 1% 4044 month, 1% 4056 month, 1% 4068 month, 1% 4080 month, 1% 4092 month, 1% 4104 month, 1% 4116 month, 1% 4128 month, 1% 4140 month, 1% 4152 month, 1% 4164 month, 1% 4176 month, 1% 4188 month, 1% 4200 month, 1% 4212 month, 1% 4224 month, 1% 4236 month, 1% 4248 month, 1% 4260 month, 1% 4272 month, 1% 4284 month

Ireland	2,967.0-1,100.0	Bank
Land	1,171.8-1,172.1	
Netherlands	2,033.5-2,034.5	(Last)
Belgium	30.09-30.12	
Denmark	5,776.5-5,778.5	Clear
at Germany	15,932.1-18,002.2	
Italy	31.02-31.12	Disc
France	74.95-75.00	Over
Spain	282.50-289.00	
Switzerland	4,933.0-4,939.0	Week
U.S.	4,930.0-4,936.5	
Sweden	1,330.0-1,337.5	
Belgium	213.50-213.85	Buyin
France	32.30-32.30	3 mon
Switzerland	1,609.0-1,700.5	3 mon
Ireland quoted in US currency		Print

Canada \$1 : US \$0.8533-0.8535

**ates**

	% change	difference
net	adjusted	plus, minus
20	+1.55	1.53
04	+0.69	1.64
74	+1.06	1.125
08	+0.29	3.300
13	-1.35	3.913
30	+0.59	1.65
SC	+0.67	0.05

positive change denotes weak

REECT, and for the lira's wider e

**gold**

it filed: am. \$533.31 an ounce

gold price: \$524.50

underground: \$534-557

54-238.00.

underground (new): \$180-182 (less 5

5).

Bank of England MLR 16%  
(Last changed 3/7/90)  
Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%  
Discount Mkt Loans:  
Overnight: High 1 1/2%      Low 1 1/4%  
Week Fixed: 1 3/4-1 1/2%  
Treasury Bill (Discont)  
Buying      Selling  
2 months 2 1/4%      2 months 1 3/4%  
3 months 2 1/4%      3 months 1 3/4%  
Prime Bank Bills (Discont) Trades (Discont)

4 months	129-130	3 months	167
5 months	130-131	4 months	152
6 months	131-132	5 months	136
<b>Local Authority Bonds</b>			
3 months	177-178	7 months	158-159
4 months	178-179	8 months	159-160
5 months	179-180	9 months	160-161
6 months	180-181	10 months	161-162
7 months	181-182	11 months	162-163
8 months	182-183	12 months	163-164
<b>Secondary Mkt. EU Rates:</b>			
3 months	188-189	6 months	151-152
4 months	189-190	7 months	152-153
<b>Local Authority Markets:</b>			
3 days	174	3 months	164
7 days	174	6 months	156
1 month	174	1 year	146
<b>Interbank Market:</b>			
Overnight (Open)	168	Cash	23
1 week	174-175	6 months	151-152
2 weeks	174-175	12 months	146-147
3 months	174-175	18 months	147-148
<b>First Class Vantage House (Mkt. Rate):</b>			
3 months	164	6 months	154
<b>Finance House Base Rate:</b> 16 1/2			

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU*	% change from central rate†
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.0637	+3.20
Danish krone	16.6463	7.85150	+2.04
German D-mark	2.48360	1.93628	+2.04
French franc	54.8360	55.9681	+1.06
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.7474	+0.13
Irish punt	0.682661	0.682553	-1.15
Italian lira	1157.79	1213.39	+4.85

\* changes are for the ECU therefore negligible

**Euro-\$ Deposits** Gold  
12% colls. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; seven days, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; one month, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; three months, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; six months, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Gold fix price, \$637.00  
Krugerrand, \$208.25  
Sovereign, \$60.50

12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cells, 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>: seven days.  
13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>: one month. 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>:  
three months. 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>: six  
months, 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

**Author**

id fixed: am, \$533.8 (an ounce);  
 1, \$637.25 close, \$635-5.  
 ugerrand (per coin): \$654-657  
 28.25-289.80.  
 ereigns (new): \$180-182 (\$65.5-  
 5).

## Authorized Units, Insurance

### Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Fund

[illegible]







**Edited by Peter Dear**

## RADIO

## Radio 2

[illegible]

Network U.K.  
2.30 Talkbox  
3.15 Cupbook

[illegible]

## Westwar

## Westward

As Themes except: 12.30 am-1.00  
Riordan. 1.30-1.30 News. 5.12 am-5.45  
12.30-1.00 Riordan. 6.00-6.30  
Doctor Down. Under 6.30-6.35  
News. 6.35-6.45  
News. 10.30 Second Opinion. 11.30  
News. 12.25 am-12.30 Path for Life.

## Ulster

As Themes except: 1.30 pm-1.50  
Lunchtime. 4.30-4.15 News. 5.12  
am-5.45 Doctor Down. 6.00-6.30  
Good Evening Ulster. 6.40-7.25  
Ammerle. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30  
12.00-12.10 am Bedtime.

## Granada

As Themes except: 12.30 am-1.00  
Riordan. 1.30-1.30 Granada Reports.  
5.12 am-5.45 Doctor Down. 6.00-6.30  
Granada Reports. 6.35-6.45  
News. 6.45-6.55 News. 7.00-7.30  
Emmerdale. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30  
Avergers.

## Channel

As Themes except: 12.00 Closehour.  
12.30 am-1.00 Riordan. 1.30-1.30  
News. 5.12 am-5.45 Doctor Down. 6.00-6.30  
Granada Reports. 6.35-6.45  
News. 6.45-6.55 News. 7.00-7.30  
Emmerdale. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30  
Avergers.

— 2012—13, 1410

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

**EXPERIENCED SECRETARY.** bilingua and nationality German, bilingual German-English. interesting post with international company. No salary. In Switzerland. Liss (075 US) 3318, after 6 p.m.

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**FLAT SHARING**

**PROFESSIONAL RELIABLE Female** required to share (with Knight) furnished apartment. References essential. £200 p.m. Tel. 01-235 1200.

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**FULHAM**  
ROOM  
EXCL 7

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**REGENTS  
JOURNAL  
MICHIGAN**

**FULHAM**—Truly beautiful furnished flat 2 bed., 1 percent, h. e. \$100 new lawn 12, Adrian Blor & Co. 770 N. 3rd St.,  
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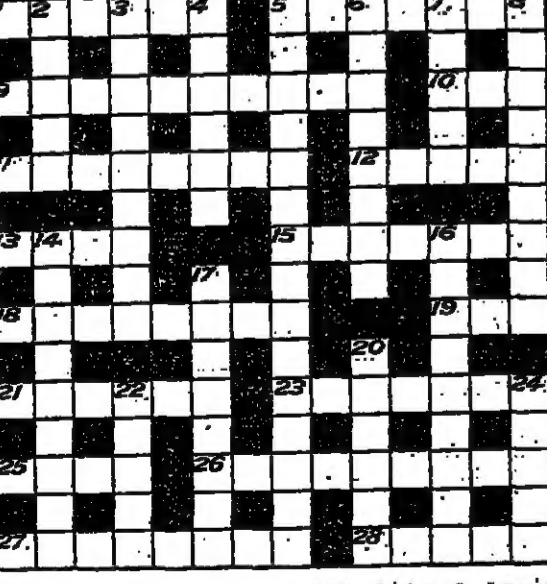
BIRTHS

WATTS—On October 27th, to Mr and Mrs (Richard) Watts, a son (Richard) Watts.

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,359



- 1 Across to include bull-rings and surroundings (6).
- 2 Clue—a rip reformed, and generis (8).
- 3 Advance offers to actors (10).
- 4 Mouth-organ? Learner is not to it (6).
- 5 Abnormally, partly true—learn from it (15).
- 6 Co-defendant in a shooting—what's the name? (8).
- 7 King holds: Victoria's title to be ghostly (5).
- 8 Essential people—one has met so few (9).
- 14 A strip, about completed—it's licentious (9).
- 16 From agitator to royal adviser (9).
- 17 Below chop there's part of a... (8).
- 22 Urge Prime Minister, garlanded, to rise (5).
- 24 Prickly old character—Trollopean doctor, say (7).
- 25 It's only a game? Dashi (4).
- 26 Works together in group for singular sort of exom (10).
- 27 Worship so dilatory after Reformation (8).
- 28 A lot of onions chewed by King (Henry) (6).

DEATHS

GODLEY—On October 27th, at his home, 10, St. James's Place, London, Mr. Godley, aged 84, died.

WATTS—On October 27th, at his home, 10, St. James's Place, London, Mr. Watts, aged 84, died.

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BIRTHDAYS

ROSE—On October 27th, Mr. Rose, aged 84, died.

WATTS—On October 27th, Mr. Watts, aged 84, died.

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MARRIAGES

BAILEY-HINGHAM—On October 27th, Mr. Bailey-Hingham, aged 84, died.

WATTS—On October 27th, Mr. Watts, aged 84, died.

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DEATHS

ALLOP—On October 27th, at his home, 10, St. James's Place, London, Mr. Allop, aged 84, died.

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DEATHS

CAMPBELL—On October 27th, at his home, 10, St. James's Place, London, Mr. Campbell, aged 84, died.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GREAT BRITAIN

THE UNITED STATES

CARNATION WIGHTMAN CUP TENNIS

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

DO YOU LOVE YOUR CHILDREN?

DO YOU LOVE YOUR CHILDREN?

Sometimes love just isn't enough. It's a broken heart that's the real problem. It's a broken heart that's the real problem. It's a broken heart that's the real problem.

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RACING PEOPLE are still for the most part, a very much more sophisticated and discerning group than they were a few years ago.

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